2009 Election Information



Donna M. Eldridge Jefferson County Auditor 360.385.9118 deldridge@co.jefferson.wa.us The drawing of the Jefferson County Courthouse shown on the front cover was done by Kayla Taylor, a student from Bill Niekamp's 3rd Grade Class at Mountain View Elementary School. For more information, please refer to the Acknowledgement on the back page of this booklet.

We want to thank Kayla for allowing us to use her drawing for this year's issue of our Election Information Booklet. Job well done!

This 24th issue of our Election Information Booklet was compiled by:

Karen Cartmel
Chief Deputy Auditor / Elections Coordinator

May 2009
Dear Candidates, Media, and Public:
We are pleased to offer you a copy of Jefferson County's Year 2009 Election Information Booklet. This contains helpful information for those of you running for office, helping someone run for office and those in charge of running a campaign.
Our Election Information Booklet was designed to use as a guide and reference in the preparation for candidate campaigns and ballot measure campaigns. As noted throughout this booklet, the information does not take the place of local, state or federal laws. We sincerely hope this information is of value and help to you in your upcoming campaign endeavors.
Please feel free to contact me personally or the Elections Division if we can be of any further assistance.
Sincerely,
Donna M. Eldridge Jefferson County Auditor
DME:

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Introduction

This **2009 Election Information** booklet was prepared by the Jefferson County Elections Division regarding the conduct of elections in Jefferson County.

The information and calendar contained in this edition are provided as a service by the Jefferson County Auditor's Office. All information provided is subject to change due to legislation, judicial determination or further office vacancies. Should the reader find an error or omission, please notify the Elections Division. Questions or inquiries should be directed to the division at the numbers listed below:

360.385.9117 Candidate / Election Information 360.385.9119 Voter Registration Information

JEFFERSON COUNTY ELECTIONS DIVISION

Jefferson County Auditor's Office 1820 Jefferson St. P O Box 563 Port Townsend WA 98368

Office hours: 8:30 – 4:30 (effective May 1, 2009)



Donna M Eldridge
Jefferson County Auditor
Certified Election Administrator
(Serving 4th term as County Auditor)

360.385.9118



Auditor's Office Staff Who We Are

Elections Division

Karen Cartmel, Chief Deputy Auditor / Elections Coordinator Certified Election Administrator



Brenda Huntingford, Administrative Assistant Certified Election Administrator



Betty Johnson, Voter Registration Coordinator Certified Election Administrator



Licensing Division

Jessie Graves, Licensing Agent



Sandi Eldridge, Licensing Agent



Recording Division

Bonnie Eissinger, Recorder



Accounting / Payroll Division

Karen Bednarski, Accountant



Kari Binns, Payroll Services Manager



Ann Knox, Auditing Specialist

This booklet is for informational purposes only and does not take the place of local, state or federal laws. RCW and WAC notations are offered as a reference only for additional research.

What We Do Jefferson County Elections Division

The Jefferson County Elections Department is a division of the Jefferson County Auditor's Office. The Elections Division has three areas of responsibility: Administration of County Elections, Voter Registration, and Voter Outreach.

Administration of Elections

The County Auditor is the ex officio of all primaries and elections, general or special, and it's the Auditor's duty to provide polling locations and appointment of precinct election officers. The Auditor accepts declarations of candidacy, maintains, and provides voting equipment and ballots, publishes all notices required by law calling for such primaries and elections and certifies the election results.

The Auditor also serves as a filing officer for the State Public Disclosure Commission for all required reporting by candidates and committees.

Voter Registration

The County Auditor has the overall responsibility to maintain voter registrations as chief registrar for the county. This includes transmitting all new voter registrations to the office of The Secretary of State on a weekly basis. Additional functions include maintenance and revision of all precinct and special purpose district boundaries.

Voter Outreach

As an educational agency on voter registration and the election process, the Elections Division publishes the election information packet and is available to speak to community organizations and at schools encouraging voter registration and participation.

Services & Assistance for Voters with Disabilities

State and federal laws provide a number of requirements and standards regarding accessibility in polling places and assistance for disabled voters. The following is a summary of polling place accessibility standards and the types of assistance available in Washington State.

Accessibility Standards:

Election administrators are required, wherever possible, to designate and use polling places which are accessible to all voters (Washington state has one of the highest polling place accessibility rates in the nation). In instances where a polling place does not meet accessibility standards, additional assistance must be available to voters assigned to that polling place.

The Accessibility Standards Require:

- 1. A signed disabled parking space for available off-street parking;
- 2. Signs identifying an accessible route of travel to the polling place if it is different than the primary route;
- 3. An unobstructed route of travel to the polling place;
- 4. Level, firm, stable and slip-resistant surfaces;
- 5. At least one voting booth with a maximum height of 30 inches and a minimum knee clearance of 27 inches;
- 6. Sufficient lighting along the accessible route of travel and within the polling place.

Types of Assistance Available:

Both the Secretary of State and local election departments provide specific types of assistance to voters with disabilities.

County Auditor's Provide:

- DAU (Disability Access Unit) is available to voters at the County Auditor's Office
 20 days prior to each election.
- Notice of accessibility of a polling place in the notice of election published before each election;
- Registration instructions printed in bold type at each voter registration facility;
- Parties or a person of the voter's choice for any voter unable to record his or her vote;
- Voter information by TDD/TTY.

Services Provided by the Secretary of State:

- Braille, large-print, and cassette-tape versions of the official State Voters Pamphlet;
- Toll-free TDD Voter information Hotline (1-800-422-8683).

In 2006, the Washington State Legislature passed ESHB 2479 (effective date June 7, 2006). This bill requires Washington Counties to establish advisory committees composed of persons with a diverse range of disabilities who have expertise in disability accommodation. The advisory committees assist election officials in creating and implementing a plan that makes voting more accessible to persons with disabilities that gives them an equal opportunity to vote independently and privately.

We have developed a plan our committee is referred to Voting Accessibility Advisory Committee. Our members represent the Auditor's Office, D.A.S.H. (Disability Awareness Starts Here), Washington Council of the Blind and Washington Talking Book and Braille.

The goal of our committee is to increase voter participation in the disability community.

Comparison of AVU Votes General 2008 and General 2007

County	Total Voters on AVUs in GEN08	Total Voters on AVUs in GEN07	Ballots Counted in GEN08	Ballots Counted in GEN07	Gen08 AVU % of Ballots Counted	Gen07 AVU % of Ballots Counted
Totals DRE type	40869	15027	3071587	1645652	1.33%	0.91%
Totals(require audit)	40703	14954	2525643	1331103	1.61%	1.12%
non-DREs	166	73	545944	314549	0.03%	0.02%
Poll Counties	32806	14217	1263862	642844	2.60%	2.21%
VBM Counties	8063	810	1807725	1002808	0.45%	0.08%
ADAMS	0	0	4936	3,308	0.00%	0.00%
ASOTIN	0	0	9941	6,424	0.00%	0.00%
BENTON	6	5	73813	42,609	0.01%	0.01%
CHELAN	317	18	32392	19,174	0.98%	0.09%
CLALLAM	0	2	39161	25,282	0.00%	0.01%
CLARK	16	6	184698	81,866	0.01%	0.01%
COLUMBIA	0	0	2287	1,613	0.00%	0.00%
COWLITZ	42	8	45793	25,744	0.09%	0.03%
DOUGLAS	6	0	15390	9,122	0.04%	0.00%
FERRY	0	0	3575	2,316	0.00%	0.00%
FRANKLIN	0	0	20001	10,239	0.00%	0.00%
GARFIELD	0	2	1396	1,037	0.00%	0.19%
GRANT	0	1	27876	16,431	0.00%	0.01%
GRAYS	0	0	29709	19,365	0.00%	0.00%
HARBOR						
ISLAND	0	0	42597	25,621	0.00%	0.00%
JEFFERSON	3	5	20225	13,013	0.01%	0.04%
KING	23872	10524	930038	465,999	2.57%	2.26%
KITSAP	823	119	125881	72,266	0.65%	0.16%
KITTITAS	9	37	18087	10,466	0.05%	0.35%

County	Total Voters on AVUs in GEN08	Total Voters on AVUs in GEN07	Ballots Counted in GEN08	Ballots Counted in GEN07	Gen08 AVU % of Ballots Counted	Gen07 AVU % of Ballots Counted
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Poll Counties	32806	14217	1263862	642844	2.60%	2.21%
VBM Counties	8063	810	1807725	1002808	0.45%	0.08%
KLICKITAT	0	0	10333	6,510	0.00%	0.00%
LEWIS	1	0	35225	22,552	0.00%	0.00%
LINCOLN	0	0	6058	4,361	0.00%	0.00%
MASON	5	3	28698	18,509	0.02%	0.02%
OKANOGAN	0	0	17134	10,163	0.00%	0.00%
PACIFIC	30	6	11145	7,335	0.27%	0.08%
PEND OREILLE	0	1	6652	4,505	0.00%	0.02%
PIERCE	8934	3656	333824	166,379	2.68%	2.20%
SAN JUAN	2	0	10635	6,690	0.02%	0.00%
SKAGIT	0	0	56632	33,455	0.00%	0.00%
SKAMANIA	2	1	5567	3,140	0.04%	0.03%
SNOHOMISH	6632	568	324179	170,760	2.05%	0.33%
SPOKANE	68	13	222126	129,406	0.03%	0.01%
STEVENS	43	2	22756	14,488	0.19%	0.01%
THURSTON	43	42	128006	67,279	0.03%	0.06%
WAHKIAKUM	1	1	2343	1,784	0.04%	0.06%
WALLA WALLA	3	2	25062	14,409	0.01%	0.01%
WHATCOM	4	3	101399	55,059	0.00%	0.01%
WHITMAN	0	0	17826	10,183	0.00%	0.00%
YAKIMA	7	2	78191	46,790	0.01%	0.00%
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2009 Election Calendar

May

5/1/2009

Absentee ballots mailed for the May 19 Special Election (RCW 29A.40.070)

5/2/2009

Last day for filing officer to assign position numbers for election purposes (RCW 29A.24.010)

5/4/2009

Last day of in-person registration for voters not currently registered in Washington State for the May 19 Special Election (RCW 29A.08.145)

5/8/2009

PDC Form C-4 due (RCW 42.17.080)

5/9/2009

First day to publish notice of the May 19 Special Election (RCW 29A.52.351)

5/13/2009

County Canvassing Board to certify the April 28 Special Election returns (RCW 29A.60.190)

5/15/2009

First day candidate filings by mail may be accepted (RCW 29A.24.081)

5/16/2009

Last day to publish notice of the May 19 Special Election (RCW 29A.52.351)

5/18/2009

Last day to apply for an absentee ballot for the May 19 Special Election (RCW 29A.40.020)

5/19/2009

SPECIAL ELECTION (RCW 29A.04.321 & RCW 29A.04.330)

5/20/2009

First day to apply for an absentee ballot for August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.40.020)

5/25/2009

Memorial Day (RCW 1.16.050)

5/26/2009

Last day to file a resolution for a special election held in conjunction with the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.04.330)

<u>June</u>

6/1/2009

First day for all candidates to file for office (RCW 29A.24.050

6/1/2009

A void in candidacy or vacancy on this day requires a special three-day filing period for the primary ballot (RCW 29A.24.171 & RCW 29A.24.211)

6/2/2009

First day a void in candidacy or vacancy in office (other than S.P.I. or Supreme Court) will reopen for a three-day filing period to appear only on the General Election ballot (RCW 29A.24.181)

6/3/2009

County Canvassing Board to certify the May 19 Special Election returns (RCW 29A.60.190)

6/5/2009

Final day for all candidates to file for office (RCW 29A.24.050

6/10/2009

PDC Form C-4 due. (RCW 42.17.080)

6/11/2009

Last day for candidates to withdraw (RCW 29A.24.131)

6/12/2009

Last day for the Secretary of State to certify candidates to the counties (RCW 29A.36.011)

July

7/3/2009

Last day to submit petition signatures for Initiatives to the People (RCW 29A.72.030)

7/4/2009

Independence Day (RCW 1.16.050)

7/10/2009

PDC Form C-4 due. (RCW 42.17.080)

7/14/2009

Last day to publish notice of closing of registration for the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.08.140)

7/18/2009

August 18 Primary deadline for address changes and voter registrations by mail in and online (RCW 29A.08.140)

7/19/2009

Overseas and military ballots mailed for the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.40.070)

7/29/2009

Absentee ballots available for the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.40.020)

Absentee ballots mailed for the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.40.070)

<u>August</u>

8/3/2009

Last day of in-person registration for voters not currently registered in Washington State for the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.08.145)

8/5/2009

First day to apply for an absentee ballot for November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.40.020)

8/8/2009

First day to publish notice of the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.52.311)

8/10/2009

PDC Form C-4 due. (RCW 42.17.080)

8/11/2009

Last day to file a resolution for the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.04.330)

8/15/2009

Last day to publish notice of the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.52.311)

8/17/2009

Last day a void or vacancy in office (except S.P.I. or Supreme Ct.) requires a three-day filing period for the General Election ballot (RCW 29A.24.181)

8/17/2009

Final day to file as a write in candidate for the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.24.311)

8/17/2009

Last day to apply for an absentee ballot for the August 18 Primary (RCW 29A.40.070)

8/18/2009

PRIMARY (RCW 29A.04.311)

September

9/2/2009

County Canvassing Board to certify the August 18 Primary returns (RCW 29A.60.190)

9/3/2009

Last day for county to mail abstract of Primary returns to state (RCW 29A.60.230)

9/7/2009

Labor Day (RCW 1.16.050)

9/8/2009

Final day for the Secretary of State to certify the August 18 Primary returns (RCW 29A.60.240)

9/10/2009

PDC Form C-4 due. (RCW 42.17.080)

9/29/2009

Last day to publish notice of closing of registration for the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.08.140)

October

10/3/2009

Last day for mail in and online voter registrations and transfers for the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.08.140)

10/4/2009

Overseas and military ballots mailed for the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.40.020)

10/13/2009

PDC Form C-4 due. (RCW 42.17.080)

10/14/2009

Absentee ballots available for November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.40.070)

Absentee ballots mailed for November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.40.020)

10/19/2009

Last day of in-person registration for voters not currently registered in Washington State for the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.08.145)

10/24/2009

First day to publish notice of the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.52.351)

10/27/2009

PDC Form C-4 due. (RCW 42.17.080)

10/31/2009

Last day to publish notice of the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.52.351)

November

11/2/2009

Final day to file as a write in candidate for the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.24.311)

11/2/2009

Last day to apply for an absentee ballot for the November 3 General Election (RCW 29A.40.020)

11/3/2009

GENERAL ELECTION (RCW 29A.04.321)

11/4/2009

First day to apply for an absentee ballot for February 2, 2010 Special Election (RCW 29A.40.020)

11/11/2009

Veterans' Day (RCW 1.16.050)

11/24/2009

County Canvassing Board to certify the November 3 General Election returns (RCW 29A.60.190)

11/25/2009

Last day for county to mail abstract of General Election returns to state (RCW 29A.60.230)

11/26/2009

Thanksgiving (RCW 1.16.050)

11/27/2009

Day after Thanksgiving (RCW 1.16.050)

December

12/3/2009

Final day for Secretary of State to certify November 3 General Election returns (RCW 29A.60.250)

12/10/2009

PDC Form C-4 due. (RCW 42.17.080)

12/12/2009

Last day to file a resolution for the February 2, 2010 Special Election (RCW 29A.04.330)

12/25/2009

Christmas Day (<u>RCW 1.16.050</u>)

12/29/2009

Last day to publish notice of closing of registration for the February 2, 2010 Special Election (RCW 29A.08.140)

Information and Statistics

Total Registered Voters by Precinct

(April 2009)

(April 2	,
Precinct	Total "Active" Voters
101 – Gardiner I	177
102 – Gardiner II	79
103 – Gardiner III	67
104 – Cape George	1,399
105 – South Discovery	924
106 – North Jacob	316
107 – Eaglemount	70
108 – Port Discovery	186
109 – Crocker Lake	101
110 – Leland	132
200 – Coyle I	172
201 – Quilcene	773
203 – Coyle II	101
204 – Brinnon	956
206 – Thorndyke	72
301 – Chimacum	808
302 – Center	737
303 – Hadlock	1,556
304 – Kala Point	1,060
305 – Irondale	752
401 – Nordland	713
501 – North Port Ludlow	1,738
502 – South Port Ludlow	1,375
503 – Shine	599
600 – Hoh	161
601 – Queets	104
701 – Port Townsend	1,164
702 – Port Townsend	1,642
703 – Port Townsend	1,295
704 – Port Townsend	1,039
705 – Port Townsend	1,745
Total	22,013
Total In-Active Voters	1,449
Total Active & In-Active Voters	23,462

Total Active Registered Voters by District

(April 2009)

(April 2003)	
District	Total Active Voters
County, Port of P.T. and Public Utility Dist	rict
Commissioner District No. 1	7,202
Commissioner District No. 2	7,212
Commissioner District No. 3	7,600
Hospital Districts	
Hospital District No. 1 – Forks (West-End of Jeff Co)	265
Hospital District No. 2 – East End of Jefferson Co.	21,748
City	
City of Port Townsend	6,885
Schools	
Queets-Clearwater School Dist. No. 20	104
Brinnon School District No. 46	956
Quilcene School District No. 48	1,287
Chimacum School District No. 49	8,297
Port Townsend School District No. 50	10,952
Sequim School District No. 323	256
Quillayute Valley School District No. 402	161
Fire Protection Districts	
Fire Protection District No. 1 – Chimacum & Cape George	8,154
Fire Protection District No. 2 – Quilcene	1,393
Fire Protection District No. 3 – Port Ludlow	3,715
Fire Protection District No. 4 – Brinnon	956
Fire Protection District No. 5 – Gardiner	643
Fire Protection District No. 7 – Queets	31
Cemetery Districts	
Cemetery District No. 1 – Brinnon	956
Cemetery District No. 2 – Quilcene	1,287
Cemetery District No. 3 – Gardiner	310
Water Districts	
Water District No. 1 – Paradise Bay	121
Water District No. 2 – Brinnon	10
Water District No. 3 – Coyle	50
Library	
Library District No. 1	15,128
Parks & Recreation District No. 1	
Parks & Recreation District No. 1	345

2009 Validation Requirements And Voter Statistics by District

(Simple majority is all that's needed for schools running an M & O Levy)

(Simple majority is all that's needed for school	Total		* 9 /
District	Voted	40 %	60%
District	(Nov. 08)	Validation	Yes
County Mido	(1404. 08)	Valluation	163
County Wide Jefferson County	20,211	8,085	4,851
Port of Port Townsend	20,211		4,851
Public Utility District No. 1	20,211	8,085	4,851
Hospital Districts	20,211	0,000	7,031
Hospital District No. 1 – Forks (West-End of Jeffco)	181	73	44
Hospital District No. 2 – East End of Jefferson Co.	20,030	8,012	4,808
City	20,030	0,012	4,000
City of Port Townsend	6,368	2,548	1,529
Schools	0,308	2,340	1,323
Queets-Clearwater School Dist. No. 20	73	30	18
Brinnon School District No. 46	853	342	206
Quilcene School District No. 48	1,126	451	271
Chimacum School District No. 49	7,665	3,066	1,840
Port Townsend School District No. 50	10,146	4,059	2,436
Sequim School District No. 323	240	96	58
Quillayute Valley School District No. 402	108	44	27
Fire Protection Districts			
Fire Protection District No. 1 – Chimacum & Cape George	7,452	2,981	1,789
Fire Protection District No. 2 – Quilcene	1,220	488	293
Fire Protection District No. 3 – Port Ludlow	3,547	1,419	852
Fire Protection District No. 4 – Brinnon	853	342	206
Fire Protection District No. 5 – Gardiner	588	236	142
Fire Protection District No. 7 – Queets	28	12	8
Cemetery Districts			
Cemetery District No. 1 – Brinnon	853	342	206
Cemetery District No. 2 – Quilcene	1126	451	271
Cemetery District No. 3 – Gardiner	288	116	70
Water Districts			
Water District No. 1 – Paradise Bay	109	44	27
Water District No. 2 – Brinnon	9	4	3
Water District No. 3 – Coyle	43	18	11
Library			
Library District No. 1	13,843	5,538	3,323
Parks & Recreation District No. 1			
Parks & Recreation District No. 1	314	126	76

Validating Special Elections (Does not apply to schools running M&O levies)

Levy / Bond Election Validations:

Passing a levy or bond issue isn't a simple matter of majority rules. State law makes levy and bond issues tougher to pass by requiring a "super majority".

To validate, levies must pass with a 60% favorable majority. They must also win a minimum number of YES votes based on the number of people who voted in the previous November General Election within the school or fire, etc., district. That minimum number of YES votes is determined by taking 60% of 40% of the people who voted in the most recent General Election.

Bond issues must validate two ways. They must pass with a 60% favorable majority, or 60% of ballots cast are "Yes" votes. In addition, they have a voter turnout requirement that levies don't have. The turnout must equal 40% of the voters who cast ballots in the last General Election. So, a bond measure could get the required number of YES votes, but could still fail if not enough people vote in the election.

Voter Turnout for Jefferson County

Voter Turnout Primary and General Elections 1986 - 2008							
Election Year	Registered Voters	Turnout	% Turnout	Absentees Issued	% Abs Issued (of TRV)	% Abs Returned (of # issued)	
Primary-'86	10,982	4882	44%	683	6.00%		
General-'86	11,172	7404	66%	1,443	13.00%		
Primary-'87	5,042	1426	28%	191	4.00%		
General-'87	11,109	6075	55%	979	9.00%		
Primary-'88	11,860	6043	51%	962	8.00%		
General-'88	12,312	9960	81%	2,457	20.00%		
Primary-'89	4,152	1316	32%	197	5.00%		
General-'89	11,413	6398	56%	1,087	10.00%	94.00%	
Primary-'90	11,582	4155	36%	958	8.00%	87.00%	
General-'90	11,779	8279	70%	1,814	15.00%	94.00%	
Primary-'91	11,801	3792	32%	645	5.00%	89.00%	
General-'91	12,519	9,718	78%	2,146	17.00%	97.00%	
Pres.Pri-'92	13,282	5796	44%	1,186	9.00%	92.00%	
Primary-'92	14,343	8177	57%	1,976	14.00%	88.00%	
General-'92	15,136	13,050	86%	3,953	26.00%	96.13%	
Primary-'93	14,656	2,268	15%	1,308	9.00%	75.00%	
General-'93	15,114	10,047	66%	2,865	19.00%	91.00%	
Primary-'94	15,676	7,667	49%	4,143	26.00%	75.00%	
General-'94	15,970	11,270	71%	5,404	34.00%	88.00%	
Primary-'95	16,168	4,112	25%	3,336	20.63%	63.52%	
General-'95	16,457	10,563	64%	4,303	26.15%	89.33%	
Pres.Pri-'96	17,050	4,103	24%	3,852	22.59%	31.78%	
Primary-'96	17,603	9,227	52%	4,803	27.29%	82.47%	
General-'96	18,087	14,271	79%	6,301	34.84%	94.25%	
Primary-97	12,132	2,768	26%**	3,442	28.37%	57.03%	
General-97	18,379	11,181	68%**	5,922	32.22%	87.36%	

Voter Turnout Primary and General Elections 1986 – 2008 - Continued							
Election Year	Registered Voters	id General E	% Turnout	Absentees Issued	% Abs Issued (of TRV)	% Abs Returned (of # issued)	
Primary-98	17,080	8,984	52.6%**	6,533	38.25%	81.43%	
General-98	17,247	12,900	74.8%**	7,415	42.99%	90.56%	
Primary-99	9,342	4,088	44.77%	8,566	91.69%	47.72%	
General-99	18,687	11,654	67.24%	7,649	40.93%	86.86%	
Pres Primary				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
'00	18,830	9,505	57.47%**	7,806	41.46%	79.85%	
Primary '00	19,715	11,609	63.75%**	9,084	46.08%	82.44%	
General "00	20,325	15,976	84.58%**	10,681	52.55%	93.43%	
Primary '01	7,998	4,616	61.32%**	7,537	94.24%	61.24%	
General '01	19,993	11,306	61.09%**	10,435	52.19%	76.84%	
_							
Primary '02	18,381	10,757	58.52%**	10,729	58.37%	76.06%	
General '02	18,561	13,746	74.06%**	11,228	60.49%	84.68%	
Primary '03	12,921	6,135	47.48%**	7,940	61.45%	65.77%	
General '03	19,268	11,333	58.82%**	11,619	60.30%	74.45%	
Primary '04	20,073	11,362	56.60%**	12,926	64.39%	68.68%	
General '04	21,165	18,772	88.69%**	14,691	69.41%	93.41%	
				·			
Primary 05	21,128	10,174	48.15%	21,128	100.00%	48.15%	
General 05	21,298	14,395	67.59%	21,298	100.00%	67.59%	
Primary 06	20,848	11,640	55.83%	20,948	100.00%	55.83%	
General 06	20,973	16,259	77.52%	20,973	100.00%	77.52%	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Primary 07	14,223	5,306	37.31%	14,223	100.00%	37.31%	
General 07	20,928	13,013	62.18%	20,928	100.00%	62.18%	
Pres	 			·			
Primary08	20,838	10,751	51.59%	20,838	100.00%	51.59%	
D 00	24 225	40.504	C4 0404	24.225	400.000		
Primary 08	21,296	13,631	64.01%	21,296	100.00%	64.01%	
General 08	22,160	20,225	91.27%	22,160	100.00%	91.27%	
**Turnout Determined From Active Voters Only.							

Voter Turnout Special Elections — 1990 - 2009							
Election Date	Registered Voters	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout At Polls	Absentees Issued	% Absentees Issued	% Absentees Returned	
February 6, 1990	7,107	70.75%	2,246	327	4%	85%	
May 22, 1990	7,156	35.36%	2,253	305	4%	26%	
February 5, 1991	Vbm - 213	52.11%	111	213	100%	52%	
April 2, 1991	841	56.24%	415	68	8%	58%	
February 4, 1992	12,424	44.23%	4,886	672	5%	92%	
April 7, 1992	6,772	34.08%	1,790	557	8%	93%	
May 19, 1992	13,382	44%	9,017	1,186	8%	91%	
April 6, 1993	781	55.19%	328	107	13%	96%	
May 18, 1993	14,334	48.32%	5,784	1,530	10%	90%	
February 8, 1994	13,920	48.75%	3,876	1,377	9%	85%	
May 17, 1994	1,882	53.39%	792	522	27%	40%	
February 7, 1995	Vbm - 253	66.40%	168	253	100%	66%	
February 6, 1996	16,629	39.79%	4,135	3,556	21%	83%	
April 23, 1996	15,684	44.97%	4,471	3,221	20%	80%	
February 4, 1997	1,369	60.92%	198	847	61%	75%	
May 20, 1997 (all mail)	6,570	65.16%	1,250	1,441 Active	21%	82%	
June 17, 1997	18,238	63.76%	11,629	17,019	93%	68%	
February 3, 1998	17,222	41.17%	3,786	4,823	28%	68%	
February 2, 1999	5,961	65.56%	3,908	5,963	100%	65%	
April 27, 1999	1,005	59.20%	122	622	61%	76%	

	Voter Turnout								
	Specia	l Elections	- 2000 - 20	09 - Continu	ed				
		Total			%	%			
Election	Registered	Voter	Turnout	Absentees	Absentees	Absentees			
Date	Voters	Turnout	At Polls	Issued	Issued	Returned			
May 18, 1999	983	58.80%	175	611	62%	76%			
February 29 2000	1,161	61%	479	957	88%	58%			
April 25, 2000	6,481	43.47%	718	2,705	41%	78%			
February 6, 2001	10,400	48.11%	1,410	5,366	51%	72%			
May 15, 2001	9,260	40.32%	801	4,547	49%	68%			
February 5, 2002	8,064	56.37%	1,389	4,692	58%	76%			
May 21, 2002	9,962	48.46%	953	4,743	47.61%	72.08%			
February 4, 2003	2,166	46.26%	110	1,494	68.97%	60.75%			
May 20, 2003	105	48.57%	-0-	105	100%	48.57%			
February 3, 2004	18,200	50.21%	1,582	10,738	59.65%	80.56%			
May 18, 2004	220	70.90%	-0-	220	100.00%	70.90%			
February 8, 2005	145	31.72%	-0-	145	100.00%	31.72%			
March 8, 2005	1,051	59.94%	630	828	78.78%	68.96%			
May 17, 2005	109	35.77%	-0-	109	100.00%	35.77%			
February 7, 2006	8,261	53.88%	-0-	8,261	100.00%	53.88%			
March 14, 2006	949	64.28%	-0-	949	100.00%	64.28%			
February 6, 2007	20,809	60.27%	-0-	20,809	100.00%	60.27%			
March 13, 2007	99	43.43%	-0-	99	100.00%	43.43%			
May 15, 2007	98	56.12%	-0-	98	100.00%	56.12%			
March 11, 2008	2,180	55.37%	-0-	2,180	100.00%	55.37%			
May 20, 2008	10,374	57.36%	-0-	10,374	100.00%	57.36%			
February 3, 2009	8,531	56.71%	-0-	8,531	100.00%	56.71%			

State Wide Voter Turnout Presidential Primary Election – February 19, 2008

County	Precincts	Precincts Counted	Precincts Reported %	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Cast	Voter Turnout %	Democratic Votes Counted	Republican Votes Counted
Total	6,685	6,685	100%	3,311,503	1,386,701	41.88%	691,381	529,932
<u>Adams</u>	31	31	100%	5,795	3,268	56.39%	1,011	1,748
<u>Asotin</u>	26	26	100%	11,439	5,716	49.97%	2,729	2,740
Benton	175	175	100%	78,251	42,825	54.73%	11,988	20,912
Chelan	85	85	100%	36,386	14,449	39.71%	5,572	7,632
Clallam	95	95	100%	43,463	19,695	45.31%	9,998	9,259
Clark	179	179	100%	190,979	82,077	42.98%	42,592	38,114
Columbia	13	13	100%	2,427	1,596	65.76%	499	840
Cowlitz	92	92	100%	52,343	21,740	41.53%	12,371	8,673
Douglas	45	45	100%	17,514	7,496	42.80%	2,831	4,206
<u>Ferry</u>	36	36	100%	3,970	2,051	51.66%	819	1,114
<u>Franklin</u>	93	93	100%	20,484	11,892	58.06%	3,856	5,866
<u>Garfield</u>	12	12	100%	1,465	710	48.46%	259	455
<u>Grant</u>	65	65	100%	30,153	14,260	47.29%	5,003	8,148
<u>Grays Harbor</u>	68	68	100%	34,499	18,318	53.10%	9,128	5,083
<u>Island</u>	65	65	100%	42,922	25,027	58.31%	11,871	10,439
<u>Jefferson</u>	31	31	100%	20,838	10,751	51.59%	7,153	3,565
King	2,547	2,547	100%	1,008,189	337,447	33.47%	180,176	89,576
<u>Kitsap</u>	185	185	100%	133,977	55,048	41.09%	30,887	23,831
<u>Kittitas</u>	61	61	100%	18,581	10,193	54.86%	4,388	4,818
Klickitat	30	30	100%	11,488	6,934	60.36%	3,066	2,915
<u>Lewis</u>	83	83	100%	39,260	21,604	55.03%	7,352	9,236
Lincoln	46	46	100%	6,616	3,233	48.87%	1,264	1,991
Mason	57	57	100%	30,151	17,535	58.16%	8,980	6,510
Okanogan	220	220	100%	19,551	9,855	50.41%	4,492	4,918
<u>Pacific</u>	37	37	100%	12,449	8,195	65.83%	4,320	2,555
Pend Oreille	27	27	100%	7,314	4,408	60.27%	1,555	2,050

County	Precincts	Precincts Counted	Precincts Reported %	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Cast	Voter Turnout %	Democratic Votes Counted	Republican Votes Counted
<u>Pierce</u>	377	377	100%	378,551	140,005	36.98%	80,826	58,519
San Juan	17	17	100%	10,858	7,025	64.70%	4,187	1,889
<u>Skagit</u>	118	118	100%	59,600	37,025	62.12%	12,938	10,276
<u>Skamania</u>	25	25	100%	6,504	2,479	38.12%	1,228	1,186
Snohomish	713	713	100%	336,812	130,716	38.81%	68,499	47,865
<u>Spokane</u>	285	285	100%	236,667	113,839	48.10%	57,572	55,203
Stevens	55	55	100%	24,265	11,976	49.36%	4,703	7,174
Thurston	299	299	100%	134,160	70,544	52.58%	36,480	22,129
Wahkiakum	11	11	100%	2,683	1,223	44.95%	615	522
Walla Walla	59	59	100%	29,177	16,128	55.28%	6,025	7,601
Whatcom	119	119	100%	102,274	42,267	41.33%	24,424	17,789
Whitman	56	56	100%	17,809	8,620	48.40%	3,959	3,665
<u>Yakima</u>	147	147	100%	91,639	48,531	52.96%	15,765	18,920
Total	6,685	6,685	100%	3,311,503	1,386,701	41.88%	691,381	529,932
County	Precincts	Precincts Counted	Precincts Reported %	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Cast	Voter Turnout %	Democratic Votes Counted	Republican Votes Counted

State Wide Voter Turnout November 4, 2008							
County	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Counted	Voter Turnout				
Total	3,630,118	3,071,587	84.61%				
<u>Adams</u>	6,191	4,936	79.73%				
<u>Asotin</u>	12,012	9,941	82.76%				
<u>Benton</u>	87,059	73,813	84.78%				
<u>Chelan</u>	38,650	32,392	83.81%				
<u>Clallam</u>	45,766	39,161	85.57%				
<u>Clark</u>	216,508	184,698	85.31%				
<u>Columbia</u>	2,585	2,287	88.47%				
<u>Cowlitz</u>	55,331	45,793	82.76%				
<u>Douglas</u>	18,936	15,390	81.27%				
<u>Ferry</u>	4,259	3,575	83.94%				
<u>Franklin</u>	23,530	20,001	85.00%				
<u>Garfield</u>	1,564	1,396	89.26%				
Grant	32,910	27,876	84.70%				
<u>Grays Harbor</u>	36,702	29,709	80.95%				
<u>Island</u>	47,629	42,597	89.44%				
<u>Jefferson</u>	22,160	20,225	91.27%				

County	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Counted	Voter Turnout
<u>King</u>	1,108,128	930,038	83.93%
<u>Kitsap</u>	144,690	125,881	87.00%
<u>Kittitas</u>	20,631	18,087	87.67%
<u>Klickitat</u>	12,171	10,333	84.90%
<u>Lewis</u>	41,635	35,225	84.60%
<u>Lincoln</u>	6,899	6,058	87.81%
<u>Mason</u>	32,828	28,698	87.42%
<u>Okanogan</u>	20,562	17,134	83.33%
<u>Pacific</u>	13,052	11,145	85.39%
Pend Oreille	7,799	6,652	85.29%
<u>Pierce</u>	411,103	333,824	81.20%
<u>San Juan</u>	11,624	10,635	91.49%
<u>Skagit</u>	65,129	56,632	86.95%
<u>Skamania</u>	6,650	5,567	83.71%
<u>Snohomish</u>	372,636	324,179	87.00%
<u>Spokane</u>	258,952	222,126	85.78%
<u>Stevens</u>	26,875	22,756	84.67%

County	Registered Voters	Total Ballots Counted	Voter Turnout
<u>Thurston</u>	148,911	128,006	85.96%
<u>Wahkiakum</u>	2,733	2,343	85.73%
<u>Walla Walla</u>	31,606	25,062	79.30%
<u>Whatcom</u>	115,314	101,399	87.93%
<u>Whitman</u>	20,542	17,826	86.78%
<u>Yakima</u>	97,856	78,191	79.90%
TOTAL	3,630,118	3,071,587	84.61%

Voter by Age - Statewide Top 2 Primary & November General Election - 2008

	Turnout*			
	In Top 2	in		
	Primary,	General		
Age	19-Aug-	Election,		
Bracket	08	4-Nov-08		
18-24	18%	68%		
25-34	19%	74%		
35-44	27%	82%		
45-54	41%	87%		
55-64	58%	91%		
65 & older	72%	91%		

Voter Participation Statistics

Presidential Elections

Year	*Estimated Voting Age Population	Registered	Percentage of Voting Age Population Registered	Votes Cast	Percent of Registered Voters Voting	Percent of Voting Age Population Voting
1952	1533500	1392594	90.81%	1116414	80.17%	72.8%
1956	1622500	1451375	89.45%	1164104	80.21%	71.75%
1960	1753700	1527510	87.1%	1257952	82.35%	71.73%
1964	1857900	1582046	85.15%	1276956	80.72%	68.73%
1968	1975000	1649734	83.53%	1310942	79.46%	66.38%
1972	2306000	1974849	85.64%	1519771	76.96%	65.91%
1976	2546000	2065378	81.12%	1584590	76.72%	62.24%
1980	2992000	2236603	74.75%	1722904	77.03%	57.58%
1984	3182000	2457667	77.24%	1931546	78.59%	60.7%
1988	3417000	2499309	73.14%	1923043	76.94%	56.28%
1992	3818000	2814680	73.72%	2324907	82.6%	60.89%
1996	4122000	3078208	74.68%	2293895	74.52%	55.65%
2000	4368000	3335714	76.37%	2517028	75.46%	57.62%
2004	4646000	3508208	75.51%	2884783	82.23%	62.09%
2008	Not yet available	3630118		3071587	84.61%	Not yet available

Mid-Term Elections

Year	*Estimated Voting Age Population	Registered	Percentage of Voting Age Population Registered	Votes Cast	Percent of Registered Voters Voting	Percent of Voting Age Population Voting
1958	1703200	1375035	80.73%	978400	71.15%	57.44%
1962	1813500	1446593	79.77%	971706	67.17%	53.58%
1966	1869400	1472054	78.74%	987134	67.06%	52.8%
1970	2078000	1562916	75.21%	1123000	71.85%	54.04%
1974	2419000	1896214	78.39%	1044425	55.08%	43.18%
1978	2651000	1960900	73.97%	1028854	52.47%	38.81%
1982	3119000	2105563	67.51%	1404831	66.72%	45.04%
1986	3307000	2230354	67.44%	1358160	60.89%	41.07%
1990	3650000	2225101	60.96%	1362651	61.24%	37.33%
1994	4000000	2896519	72.41%	1733471	59.85%	43.34%
1998	4257000	3119562	73.28%	1939421	62.17%	45.56%
2002	4519000	3209648	71.03%	1808720	56.35%	40.02%
2006	4821000	3264511	67.71%	2107370	64.55%	43.71%

^{*}Statistics obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Washington State Office of Financial Management.

Vote by Party for Each County

November 4, 2008 Presidential Election



Total Barack Obama / Joe Biden 1,750,848 57.65% John McCain / Sarah Palin 1,229,216 40.48%

Turnout by Demographics November 2008 – Statewide

		Number of
Age	Gender	Voters
18 - 24 years	Female	114318
18 - 24 years	Male	93044
18 - 24 years	UnKnown	1703
18 - 24 years	Total	209065
25 - 34 years	Female	195710
25 - 34 years	Male	164561
25 - 34 years	UnKnown	1945
25 - 34 years	Total	362216
35 - 44 years	Female	219929
35 - 44 years	Male	198965
35 - 44 years	UnKnown	1558
35 - 44 years	Total	420452
45 - 54 years	Female	267635
45 - 54 years	Male	242632
45 - 54 years	UnKnown	1409
45 - 54 years	Total	511676
55 - 64 years	Female	225521
55 - 64 years	Male	208638
55 - 64 years	UnKnown	989
55 - 64 years	Total	435148
65 and over	Female	210336
65 and over	Male	180324
65 and over	UnKnown	817
65 and over	Total	391477
Grand Total		2,330,034

Active Voters by Birth Year (May 2009)

Birth Year	Age	Total
1907	102	2
1909	100	4
1910	99	6
1911	98	6
1912	97	6
1913	96	15
1914	95	17
1915	94	28
1916	93	27
1917	92	43
1918	91	44
1919	90	58
1920	89	96
1921	88	89
1922	87	112
1923	86	137
1924	85	135
1925	84	161
1926	83	195
1927	82	195
1928	81	173
1929	80	202
1930	79	214
1931	78	263
1932	77	247
1933	76	262
1934	75	283
1935	74	335
1936	73	334
1937	72	364
1938	71	334
1939	70	438
1940	69	478
1941	68	473
1942	67	554

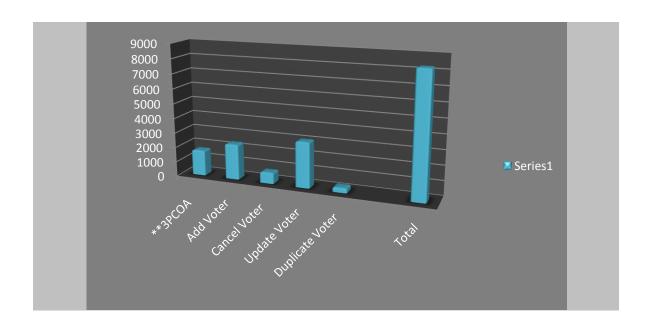
Birth Year	Λαο	Total
	Age	
1943	66	619
1944	65	551
1945	64	583
1946	63	578
1947	62	733
1948	61	641
1949	60 - 0	606
1950	59	596
1951	58	599
1952	57	561
1953	56	538
1954	55	494
1955	54	496
1956	53	478
1957	52	444
1958	51	383
1959	50	389
1960	49	340
1961	48	336
1962	47	301
1963	46	268
1964	45	278
1965	44	263
1966	43	167
1967	42	217
1968	41	232
1969	40	236
1970	39	256
1971	38	175
1972	37	183
1973	36	174
1974	35	185
1975	34	154
1976	33	198
1977	32	166
1978	31	184
1979	30	158
1980	29	175
1981	28	190
1982	27	169

Birth Year	Age	Total
1983	26	165
1984	25	167
1985	24	191
1986	23	192
1987	22	176
1988	21	170
1989	20	164
1990	19	172
1991	18	15
Total		22,036

Voter Registration Transactions For Year 2008

Type of Transaction	Total
**3PCOA	1729
Add Voter	2404
Cancel Voter	747
Update Voter	3088
Duplicate Voter	328
Total	8296

** 3rd Party Change of Address



Dates to Remember

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration For Years 2009 & 2010

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration For 2009 Elections (2009 Legislation – SSB5270)			
Election Date 29/30-Day Closing Last day for mail-in registrations and transfers (must be done i			
August 18, 2009	July 18, 2009	August 10, 2009	
November 3, 2009	October 5, 2009	October 26, 2009	

Cutoff Dates for Voter Registration For 2010 Elections (2009 Legislation - ESHB1018 & SSB5270) E-8 Closing **Election Date** 29-Day Closing For new registrations in Last day for mail-in **Washington State** registrations and transfers (must be done in person) February 9, 2010 January 11, 2010 February 1, 2010 April 27, 2010 March 29, 2010 April 19, 2010 ***May 18, 2010 April 19, 2010 May 10, 2010 August 17, 2010 July 19, 2010 August 9, 2010 November 2, 2010 October 4, 2010 October 25, 2010

The 3rd election date set for May expires July 1, 2011.

^{***} May 18th date is for tax levies that have failed previously in that calendar year and new bond issues.

Cutoff Dates for Filing Resolutions Calling for a Special Election For Years 2009 & 2010

For Year 2009			
Election Date	52/84 Day Cutoff Date to Submit Resolutions calling for a Special Election		
August 18, 2009	Primary Election	May 26, 2009	
November 3, 2009	General Election	August 11, 2009	

For Year 2010 (2009 Legislation – ESHB1018)			
Election Date Type of Election Cutoff Date to Submi Resolutions calling for Special Election			
February 9, 2010	Special Election	December 24, 2009	
April 27, 2010	Special Election	March 12, 2010	
***May 18, 2010	Special Election	April 2, 2010	
August 17, 2010	Primary Election	May 25, 2010	
November 2, 2010	General Election	August 10, 2010	

^{***} May 18th date is for tax levies that have failed previously in that calendar year and new bond issues.

The 3^{rd} election date set for May expires July 1, 2011.

Dates Mail Ballots Become Available And Dates for Election Certification For Years 2009 & 2010

2009 Dates of Mailing Ballots and Election Certification Date			
Election Date Date of Mailing Date of Mailing Certification Date Military / Overseas All Mail Ballots			
August 18, 2009	July 17, 2009	July 29, 2009	September 2, 2009
November 3, 2009	October 2, 2009	October 14, 2009	November 24, 2009

2010 Dates of Mailing Ballots and Election Certification Date (2009 Legislation – ESHB1018)			
Election Date Date of Mailing Military / Overseas Date of Mailing All Mail Ballot Certification Date			
February 9, 2010	January 8, 2010	January 20, 2010	February 24, 2010
April 27, 2010	March 26, 2010	April 7, 2010	May 12, 2010
***May 18, 2010	** May 18, 2010 April 16, 2010		June 2, 2010
August 17, 2010 July 16, 2010 July 28, 2010 September 1, 2010			September 1, 2010
November 2, 2010			

^{***} May 18th date is for tax levies that have failed previously in that calendar year and new bond issues.

The 3rd election date set for May expires July 1, 2011.

2009 Election Legislation

Special Elections- ESHB 1018
Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill reduces the number of Special Elections. The final bill that passed allows for three special election dates in February, April and May until 2011. The May Special Election is only for levies that previously failed the same calendar year and new bond issues. After the May Special Election in 2011, there will only be two special election dates in February and April.

Ballots to Inactives - <u>SB 5017</u> *Effective Date: July 26, 2009*

This bill eliminates the requirement that a county auditor send inactive voters a ballot or ballot application.

Voter Registration - SSB 5270

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill does a variety of things:

- The definition of an "infamous crime" is clarified.
- The definition of "service voter" is expanded to include any elector of the state of Washington who is a member of a reserve component of the armed forces.
- References to "out-of-state voter" are removed.
- "Identification notice" is defined as a notice sent to a provisionally-registered voter to confirm the applicant's identity.
- If the driver's license number, state identification card number, or last four digits
 of the Social Security number provided by an applicant do not match the
 information maintained by the Washington Department of Licensing (DOL) or the
 Social Security Administration (SSA), or if the applicant does not provide a
 Washington driver's license, Washington state ID card, or a Social Security
 number, the applicant must be provisionally registered to vote.
- An identification notice must be sent to the voter to obtain the correct driver's license number, state ID number, last four digits of the Social Security number, or the voter must provide alternative ID enumerated in the bill.
- The ballot of a provisionally-registered voter may not be counted until the voter provides a driver's license number, a state ID number, or the last four digits of a Social Security number that matches the information maintained by the

Washington DOL or the SSA, or until the voter provides alternative identification. The identification must be provided no later than the day before certification of the primary or election.

- The requirement that county auditors send an acknowledgement notice identifying a registrant's precinct within 45 days of receipt of an application or transfer is changed to 60 days.
- A person or organization that collects voter registration applications must transmit the forms to the Secretary of State within five business days.
- A person seeking to vote at any primary, special, or general election must submit an application not later than 29 days before the election or register in-person at the county auditor's office in that person's county of residence no later than
 (8) eight days before the election. An existing registration may be updated no later than 29 days before an election. This changes the 30 day cut-off and

the 15 day cut-off for voter registration

• The definition of "political purpose" is moved to 29A.08.720.

Candidate Filing - <u>SSB 5271</u> Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill eliminates the option to file a declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State for candidates for single-county offices. It also **eliminates the \$1.00 filing fee** requirement for declarations of candidacy **for precinct committee officers**.

Felon vote restoration - HB 1517

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill restores the right to vote to persons convicted of a felony in a Washington State Court when he or she ceases to be under the authority of the Department of Corrections. If a person fails to repay legal financial obligations timely, the Prosecutor can bring an action in Superior Court to re-revoke the right to vote.

Identifying Marks - <u>SB 5359</u> **Effective Date: July 26, 2009**

This bill prohibits election officials from entering into or extending a contract with a vendor if the contract allows the vendor to acquire an ownership interest in data or information pertaining to a voter, or any ballot. An election official may not mark a ballot or direct that a ballot be marked in a way that would identify a voter. A voter may mark their ballot in a way that would identify himself or herself and not have their ballot invalidated.

Technical Corrections - SSB 5327

Effective Date: April 16, 2009

This bill restores six-year terms for first-class school district board members so long as the district contains a first-class city and is located in a county with a population of 210,000 or more. In addition, the filing period for city elective positions in newly incorporated cities must be between 45 and 60 days prior to the primary election in which the initial elected officials are nominated.

Reducing Election Costs - SSB 6122

For the purposes of legal advertising, \$160,000 is appropriated from the state General Fund. The requirement that the State Printer manage the RFP for the Voters' Pamphlet is eliminated. The Secretary of State must review each county election office at least once every five years, rather than once every three years. Envelopes and instructions for overseas and service voters will be printed by county auditors instead of the Secretary of State, but the UOCAVA envelopes no longer have to include a voters' pamphlet.

Changing form of city government - HB 1066

Effective Date: February 18, 2009

This bill authorizes an optional municipal code city to hold a special election for the purpose of changing its form of government. Following a proposal for a change in the city's form of government, initiated either through a voter petition or by the decision of a city council, a code city may decide the issue through a special election held prior to the next general election pursuant to the resolution of the council.

Adding a Court of Appeals Judge - SHB 1205 Effective Date: July 26, 2009 Jefferson County is in Division 2, District 2

This bill authorizes an additional judge position for Division II of the Court of Appeals. The number of judges authorized in Division II of the Court of Appeals is increased from seven to eight. The new judge position is allocated to District 2 of Division II, increasing the number of judge positions for District 2 to three. *This shall become effective only if this position is specifically funded and is referenced by division and district in an omnibus appropriations act.*

Prohibiting false statements - SHB 1286

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill clarifies that political advertising or electioneering communications that contain a false statement of material fact about a candidate for office must also be made with actual malice and be libelous or defamatory in nature to be a violation of the campaign laws in chapter RCW 42.17. It prohibits a candidate from making a defamatory or libelous statement about his or her opponent in the candidate's statement submitted to the Secretary of State for inclusion in the voters' pamphlet.

Library District Annexations - SHB 1291

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill amends the statute regarding annexation of cities and towns into rural library districts by increasing the maximum population from 100,000 to 300,000.

School levies - HB 1776 passed the House and the Senate, Effective Date: July 26, 2009 then it died on the dispute calendar in the House

This bill specifies that the Initiative 728 and Initiative 732 funding levels are included in the levy base as approved by the voters if each were fully implemented by the Legislature in previous and subsequent years. It allows districts to return to voters for additional levy authority in the middle of a levy period if the levy base is expanded by state or federal legislation.

Levies for Library Districts - SB 5355

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill allows for the maximum initial levy rate for the creation of a rural county library district to be included as part of the petition. If included in the petition, the proposed initial maximum levy rate must also be included in the ballot proposition. The initial levy rate may not exceed the rate limit set in statute or, if applicable, the initial maximum levy rate specified in the ballot proposition approved by the voters.

Annexations for Fire Districts - SB 5426

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill authorizes a fire protection district to annex part of a city located in two counties. It also creates regulatory provisions governing a "partial city" annexation with respect to procedural requirements, elections, taxation, and the employment rights of fire department employees in the partial city subject to annexation.

National Popular Vote - SB 5599

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill authorizes Washington to enter into an interstate agreement to allocate the state's electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States based on the national popular vote winner. It requires Washington to conduct a statewide popular election for President and Vice President of the United States and communicate the results of the election to other member states. It also requires presidential elector certifying officials to certify the appointment of the presidential electors of Washington based on the national popular vote winner.

Voting in Special Districts - SSB 5705

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill creates a new category of special district consisting of those special flood control districts located in three or more counties. All registered voters within a three county district are qualified to vote in election and each may cast a single vote. Property

ownership within a three county district is not a factor with respect to voting rights, thus eligible landowners are not entitled to cast two votes. An election in a three county district may be held on any date authorized by law and the holding of such election is not limited to the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in odd-numbered years.



Comm. Pos. #3

Jess L Bondurant, JR

Offices up for Re-Election - For 2009

MING			
County Wide			
Sheriff	**Tony Hernandez D	P O Box 65427, P.Ludlow	2009 for a 1 yr unexp term to '10
School District No.	50 – 4 Year Terms		
Dir. No. 1	John Eissigner	1310 Clay St., P.T.	2009
Dir. No. 2	Rita E Beebe	906 Madison St., P.T.	2009
School District No. 4	19 – 4 Year Terms		
Dir. No. 1	Ted Friedrich	40 Upland Ct., P.H.	2009
Dir. No. 2	Anna (Cammy) Brown	P O Box 374., P. H.	2009
Dir. No. 5	Kevin Miller	191 Disney Rd., Nordland	2009
School District No.	48 – 4 Year Terms		
Dir. No. 2	Kit Siemion	P O Box 95, Quilcene	2009
Dir. No. 5	Ken Dressler	P O Box 396, Quil	2009
AT LARGE			
School District No. 4	16 – 4 Year Terms		
Dir. No. 1	Valerie Schindler	270 Rhododendron Ln., B	2009
Dir. No. 3	**Wendy Ryan Hogan	411 Pleasant Harbor Rd., B	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Dir. No. 4	** Bill Barnet	285 Bee Mill Rd., B	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Dir. No. 5	Roger Cemper	120 Seamount Dr, B	2009
School District No.	20 – 4 Year Terms		
Dir. No. 1	Lyle Pfeifle	154568 Hwy 101, Forks	2009
Dir. No. 2	Clifford Hay	2503 Clearwater R., Forks	2009
Dir. No. 5	**Wilson Wells	HC80, Box 1216, Forks	2009
School District No.	323 – 4 Year Terms		
Dir No. 2	Virginia O'Neil	P O Box 3566, Seq	2009
Dir . No. 3	Vacant		2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Dir. No. 4 At Large	Beverly Horan	1290 Gardiner Bch., Seq	2009
School District No.	402 – 4 Year Terms		
Dir. No. 2	Rick Gale	P.O. Box 2405, Forks	2009
Dir. No. 4	Sharon Penn	4504 Quillayute Rd., Forks	2009
Fire Protection Dist	rict No. 1 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #2	Richard A Stapf Jr.	211 Jacob Miller Rd, P.T.	2009
	_		

93 Saddle Tree Dr., P.T.

2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11

Fire Protection Dis	strict No. 2 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #2	Michael K Whittaker	P O Box 220, Quil	2009
Fire Protection Dis	strict No. 3 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #3	Mike Porter	85 Conifer Court, P.L.	2009
Eiro Protoction Die	strict No. 4 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #2	Ken McEdwards	P O Box 15, Brinnon	2009
COMMIN. POS. #2	Ren Miceuwarus	P O box 15, billilloli	2009
Fire Protection Dis	trict No. 5 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #1	**Linda Hanel	1451 Old Gardiner Rd. Seq	2009 for a 2 yr unexp term to '11
Comm. Pos. #2	George Eims	481 Daisy King Rd., Seq	2009
Fire Protection Dis	strict No. 7 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #3	**Cliff Hay	2303 Clearwater Rd, Forks	2009 for a short and 6 yr to '15
001111111111111111111111111111111111111	Ciiii Tiay	2303 Great Water Hay Forms	2005 for a short and 5 yr to 25
Water District No.	1 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #1	Calvin (Cal) White	121 Shore Dr., P. L.	2009
Water District No.	2 - 6 Vear Terms		
Comm. Pos. #3	Wayne E Schlaefli	P O Box 130, Brinnon	2009
COMMIT. POS. #3	Wayne L Schlaem	r O box 130, brillilott	2009
Water District No.	3 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #3	Troy Breitenfeldt	P O Box 3240, Silverdale	2009
Cemetery District	No. 1 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #2	** Scott Loring	160 Duckabush Park Rd,	2009 for a 4 yr unexp to '13
001111111111111111111111111111111111111	5664251116	Brinnon	2005 for a 1 yr anexp to 15
Comm. Pos. #3	Myrtle Corey	4931 Dosewallips Rd.,	2009
		Brinnon	
Cemetery District	No .2 – 6 Year Terms		
Comm. Pos. #1	Jacqueline A Bancroft	P O Box 204, Quilcene	2009
CO 1 O.S. 11 1	Jacquellile / Lbarieroit	. C DON EO I, Quilcerie	
Cemetery District	No .3 – 6 Year Terms		

Gardiner

Parks & Recreation District No. 1 – 4 Year Terms

Comm. Pos. #1	**Laron Williams	108 th St SE, Everett	2009 Stricken in '07 on in '09 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Comm. Pos. #2	Jillian Greenwood	P O Box 236 Quilcene	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Larry Robinson	10 McKee Dr., Quilcene	2009
Comm. Pos. #5	**Richard Hull	551 Donald Rd., Quilcene	2009 Stricken in '07 on in '09 for a 2 yr unexp to '11

Public Hospital District No. 1 - 6 Year Terms

Comm. Pos. #3	Carol Jean Young	1623 Oil City Rd., Forks	2009

Public Hospital District No. 2 – 6 Year Terms

Comm. Pos. #2	Chuck Russell	P O Box 459, P. H.	2009
Comm. Pos. #4	Kathy J Hill	P O Box 733, P.T.	2009

Port of Port Townsend - 4 Year Terms

Comm. Dist. #2	Dave Thompson	2700 Jefferson Rd., P.T.	2009
Comm. Dist. #3	Herbert F Beck	250 Frank Beck Rd., Quil	2009

City of Port Townsend Council Members – 4 Year Terms

Council Pos. #1	Michelle Sandoval	686 Roosevelt St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #2	Catharine Robinson	1070 Tremont St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #5	Mark Welch	310 Lincoln St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #7	**Kris Nelson	1805 Gise St., P.T.	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11

(** Appointed)





Filing Fee and PDC Requirements

Offices up for Re-Election - For 2009

Positions with a Candidate Filing Fee are: County Sheriff; Port of P.T. and City of Port Townsend

Incumbents filing for re-election do not file an F-1.

District	Filing Fee	PDC Requirement
County Sheriff	774.64	F-1 / C-1
Port of Port Townsend	24.00	F-1 / C-1
City Council Members	60.00	F-1 / C-1
Public Hospital Dist. 2	0.00	F-1 / C-1
Public Hospital Dist. 1	0.00	None
School District No. 50	0.00	F-1 / C-1
School District No. 49	0.00	F-1 / C-1
School District No. 48	0.00	F-1
School District No. 46	0.00	None
School District No. 20	0.00	None
School District No. 323	Candidates file i	n Clallam County
School District No. 402	Candidates file i	n Clallam County
Fire Protection Dist. No. 1	0.00	F-1 / C-1
Fire Protection Dist. No. 2	0.00	F-1
Fire Protection Dist. No. 3	0.00	F-1

Fire Protection Dist. No. 4	0.00	None
Fire Protection Dist. No. 5	0.00	None
Fire Protection Dist. No. 7	0.00	None
Water District No. 1	0.00	None
Water District No. 2	0.00	None
Water District No. 3	0.00	None
Cemetery District No. 1	0.00	None
Cemetery District No. 2	0.00	None
Cemetery District No. 3	0.00	None
Parks & Rec District No. 1	0.00	None

Districts:	F-1	C-1
Fire, Hospital, Judicial, Park, Port, PUD, School, Sewer, Water in jurisdictions of Fewer than 1,000 registered voters* <i>and</i> you have not received or do not expect to receive contributions of \$5,000 or more in the aggregate		porting ements
1,000 to 4,999 registered voters* <i>and</i> you have not received or do not expect to receive contributions of \$5,000 or more in the aggregate	Yes	No (See Note)
5,000 or more registered voters* <i>or</i> less than 5,000 registered voters and you have received or expect to receive at least \$5,000	Yes	Yes

Candidate Filing Procedure

Declarations of Candidacy

All candidates, except those seeking the office of President and Vice President, are required to submit a Declaration of Candidacy when filing for public office. Forms are available at the Office of the Secretary of State and County Auditors' Offices prior to the filing period as part of the candidate filing packet. Forms may also be downloaded from the Secretary of State's website at www.secstate.wa.gov.

A candidate for partisan office may state his or her preference for a political party, or choose to state no party preference. A candidate is not required to obtain approval from a political party in order to state a preference for that party. A candidate's preference does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party, or that the party approves of or associates with that candidate.

If a candidate states his or her party preference on the Declaration of Candidacy, the candidate may use up to sixteen characters for the name of the political party. A candidate may also choose to not state a preference for a political party.

A candidate's party preference, or the fact that the candidate states no party preference, will be printed with the candidate's name on the ballot and in any voters' pamphlets printed by the office of the Secretary of State or a County Auditor's office.

Dates to File the Declaration of Candidacy

The regular candidate filing period starts on the first Monday in June and ends the following Friday. Candidate filings may be accepted by mail beginning 10 business days before the regular filing period.

Where to File the Declaration of Candidacy

Declarations of Candidacy for federal office, statewide office, and legislative or judicial districts that cross county lines are filed with the Office of the Secretary of State. Candidates for legislative or judicial districts within one county have the choice of filing with either the Office of the Secretary of State or the County Auditor. Declarations of Candidacy for all other offices are filed with the County Auditor. Candidates filing with the Office of the Secretary of State may file online at www.secstate.wa.gov beginning at 9:00 a.m. on the first Monday in June through 4:00 p.m. the following Friday. In the case of a special three-day filing period, filings made via the internet may be submitted beginning at 9:00 a.m. the first day of the special filing period through 4:00 p.m. the last day of the special filing period.

Filing Fees

Candidates for most offices must submit a filing fee along with the Declaration of Candidacy. The fee structure is as follows:

- Candidates for offices that do not have a fixed annual salary pay no filing fee;
- Candidates for any office with an annual salary of \$1,000 or less pay a filing fee
 of \$10; and
- Candidates for all other offices pay a fee equal to 1 percent of the annual salary for the office.

(For example, if the office has an annual salary of \$41,280 the filing fee will be \$412.80.) A fee schedule for state offices is available at www.secstate.wa.gov/elections.

Alternative to Filing Fees

Washington State provides an alternate method for meeting the filing fee requirement for candidates who do not have sufficient assets or income at the time of filing to pay the filing fee. Candidates meeting this criterion may submit a filing fee petition.

The Declaration of Candidacy requires a candidate to check a box indicating that the form is accompanied with the required filing fee, or the candidate is without sufficient assets or income to pay the fee and is therefore submitting a filing fee petition in lieu of the fee. The filing fee petition must accompany the Declaration of Candidacy form.

Candidates are not permitted to pay a portion of the fee and submit the balance in petition signatures. To be accepted, the filing fee petition must contain at least one valid signature for each whole dollar of the required filing fee. For example, if the filing fee is \$412.80, a filing fee petition must contain at least 412 valid signatures. Additional signatures should be submitted to allow for invalid signatures.

Signatures submitted on a filing fee petition must be of registered voters from the jurisdiction for which the candidate is filing. For example, if the candidate is filing for State Representative of the 1st Legislative District, the signatures must be of voters registered in the 1st Legislative District.

The filing officer may reject any filing fee petition that is not in proper form, clearly bears insufficient signatures, is not accompanied by the Declaration of Candidacy, or is filed after the close of the filing period.

Rejection of a petition may be appealed to the Superior Court in the county where the petition is filed.

Withdrawals

A candidate may withdraw his or her Declaration of Candidacy until the close of business on the Thursday following the filing period. The County Auditor determines the date of withdrawal for candidates of cities, towns, or special purpose districts. The candidate must be notified of the deadline for withdrawal when the Declaration of Candidacy is filed.

All withdrawals must be made in writing and be received by the filing officer prior to the appropriate deadline.

PLEASE NOTE: Filing fees are not refundable.

Special Filing Period

In the event that there is a void in candidacy because no one filed, or a vacancy in office, the filing officer opens a special filing period. The filing officer must notify press and other available media of the time and place for filing Declarations of Candidacy for the specific office. Special filing periods remain open for three days.

Candidate filing in a special filing period is conducted in the same manner and with the same filing officer as a regular filing period for the office.

If the vacancy in office or void in candidacy occurs on or after the eleventh Tuesday prior to the General Election, no election is held. The appointee will remain in office until the next election for that office.

Voids in Candidacy

A void in candidacy happens only if, after the last day to withdraw, one of the following occurs.

- No candidate has filed for the office
- All candidates who filed have withdrawn
- All candidates who have filed died or have been disqualified

There is no void in candidacy as long as there is at least one candidate.

Vacancies in Office

When the person in public office resigns, dies, or is disqualified, and filings for the office have not been held, an appointment may be made to fill the position until the next election. A special filing period may be held in the following circumstances:

- If the vacancy occurs before the eleventh Tuesday prior to the Primary, the filing officer opens a special three-day filing period. Candidates who file during a special filing period appear on the Primary ballot as if they filed during the regular filing period.
- If a vacancy occurs on or after the eleventh Tuesday prior to the Primary, but before the eleventh Tuesday prior to the General Election, the filing officer opens a special three-day filing period. Candidates who file during the special filing period appear only on the General Election ballot. The candidate who receives the most votes cast for that office at the General Election is declared the winner.

Lapsed Elections

A scheduled election for an office lapses when one of the following occurs:

- A void in candidacy for Supreme Court Justice or Superintendent of Public Instruction occurs after the eleventh Tuesday prior to the primary;
- A nominee for Superior Court Judge dies or is disqualified on or after the eleventh Tuesday prior to a primary and the special filing period exemption does not apply; or
- There is a void in candidacy or a vacancy in office for any partisan or nonpartisan office after the eleventh Tuesday prior to a General Election.

Write-in Candidates

A person who desires to be a write-in candidate may file a Declaration of Write-in Candidacy with the appropriate filing officer. The Declaration of Write-in Candidacy, accompanied by the applicable filing fee, must be filed no later than the day before the election.

A person may not file as a write-in candidate if:

- The person attempting to file during a General Election either filed as a regular or write-in candidate for the same office in the preceding primary;
- The person has already filed a valid Declaration of Write-in Candidacy for that primary or election; or

• The person already appears on the ballot as a candidate for another public office.

Those who wish to cast a vote for a candidate who has filed as a write-in candidate need only write the name of the candidate in the appropriate location on the ballot in order for the vote to be counted. Some variation of names will be permitted if the name is recognizable as that of a declared candidate.

Declarations of Write-in Candidacy forms are available from the County Auditor, the Office of the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State's website www.secstate.wa.gov.

Write-in votes for candidates who did not file a Declaration of Write-in Candidacy are valid provided the voter writes the candidate's name correctly.

Write-in votes are not tallied unless there are enough write-in votes cast in a contest to change the outcome of the primary or election.

Voters' Pamphlet Information

Candidates for the office of President and Vice President, U.S. Senate, U.S. Representative, statewide office, state Senate, state Representative, the Court of Appeals and Superior Court are eligible for inclusion in the official state Voters' Pamphlet published by the Office of the Secretary of State.

Candidate statements and photographs may be submitted with the Declaration of Candidacy but must be received no later than seven days after filing. Specific information regarding fees, space, photographs, and statement specifications can be found on the Declaration of Candidacy and in the brochure "Getting Your Information to Voters in Washington State."

The Office of the Secretary of State also provides information through electronic media, including the internet. Information regarding electronic voter guides is made available to candidates at the time of filing.

Candidate inquiries regarding the official state Voters' Pamphlet should be directed to the Elections Division in the Office of the Secretary of State. (See "Information and Assistance" for address and telephone information.) Those persons filing for local elective office should check with the County Auditor about the availability and requirements of local Voters' Pamphlets. (Jefferson County does not publish a local Voters' Pamphlet.)

On-Line Voter Guide

Jefferson County does not publish a local voters' pamphlet. We do put together an "On-Line Voter Guide" for our web site. Candidate statements and photographs can be submitted electronically through a website link sent to each candidate after they file their candidacy. The candidate must provide an email address on their filing form for this service, or they can send their statement and photograph to karenc@co.jefferson.wa.us.

The candidate statement needs to be in word format and the photograph in jpeg format. Anyone who does not have access to a digital camera, the elections department will be happy to assist with taking a photo.

Information and Assistance

For additional information and assistance, call your County Auditor or Elections Department (under government listings in your telephone directory), or contact the Office of the Secretary of State:

> Jefferson County Auditor Elections Division 1820 Jefferson St.

P O Box 563

Port Townsend, WA 98368

360-385-9117

360-385-9118

360-385-9119

Fax 360-385-9228 www.co.jefferson.wa.us\auditor

Office of the Secretary of State Elections Division

520 Union Avenue SE • PO Box 40229 Olympia, Washington 98504-0229 Phone: (360) 902-4180 • Fax: (360) 664-4619

TDD: 1-800-422-8683

E-mail: elections@secstate.wa.gov Internet: www.secstate.wa.gov

If you need this information in an alternate format, please contact the Office of the Secretary of State at the numbers listed above.

Filing Fee Petition

(Submitted in lieu of the filing fee required by RCW 29A.24.091)

We, the undersigned registered voters of, (The State of Washington or the Political Party Subdivision for Which the Filing is Made)				
hereby petition that the name ofbe (Candidate's Name)			be	
		(Candidate 5 Name)		
printed on the official _	(Primary/General)	ball	ot for the off	ice of
(Name of 0	Office, Including District or Po	osition Number)		·
Signature 1)	Printed Name		City	County
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
6)				
7)				
8)				
9)				
10)				

<u>WARNING</u> Any person who signs this petition with any other than his or her true name, or who knowingly (1) signs more than one petition for any single candidate, (2) signs the petition when he or she is not a legal voter or (3) makes any false statement may be subject to fine, imprisonment, or both.

Public Disclosure Commission

Are You Required To File A Disclosure Report?

Are you a candidate?

Have you solicited contributions or made expenditures

(including placing orders)? Reserved space, facilities or broadcasting time? Authorized another to do any of these activities for you? Or, have you publicly announced your candidacy or filed for office?



Relax. No reports are required.

Are you a candidate:

- for federal office;
- in a town or jurisdiction that had fewer than 1,000 registered voters as of the last general election and you have not received and do not expect to receive contributions of \$5,000 or more in the aggregate;



 for precinct committee officer; or for an office in a district where voters must own property or have other special qualifications (e.g., irrigation, diking, or flood control)? Relax, you don't have to file state reports. [Federal candidates check with the Federal Election Commission (FEC) 1-800-424-9530.]

Are you a candidate in a town or taxing district that does not include the entire county and that had fewer than

5,000 registered voters as of the last general election and you have not received and do not expect to receive contributions of \$5,000 or more in the aggregate?



File a financial affairs statement (Form F-1) within two (2) weeks of becoming a candidate.

No other reports are required.



NO

File a financial affairs report (Form F-1) within two weeks of becoming a candidate.

AND

For your election campaign will you raise and spend:





\$0 to \$5,000

Over \$5,000

(& receive \$500 or less from any donor)

USE FULL REPORTING:

USE MINI REPORTING:

File Forms F-1 and C-1 within two weeks

File F-1 & C-1 within two weeks

File C-3 & C-4 reports per schedule

No other reports are required

(Obtain Mini or Full Campaign Reporting Instructions from the County Auditor or PDC.)



Reports Required Summary

Option	F-1	C-1	C-3	C-4
MINI	Yes	Yes	No	No
FULL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
				reporting edule

F-1 is due within two weeks of becoming a candidate.

C-1 is due within two weeks of becoming a candidate.

Send Reports To:

F-1 PDC

PDC and County Elections

C-1, C-3 & C-4 Office*

*electronically filed reports are not filed with the County Elections Office

Starting Off on the Right Foot

(Answers to Questions Frequently Asked by First-Time Candidates)

April 2009

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION

711 CAPITOL WAY RM 206 PO BOX 40908 OLYMPIA WA 98504-0908 (360) 753-1111 TOLL FREE 1-877-601-2828

• What Starts the Whole Process?

Becoming a candidate. According to the disclosure law, you become a candidate when you do one of these things: raise and spend money for your campaign; reserve space or purchase advertising to promote your candidacy; authorize someone else to do any of these activities for you; state publicly that you're seeking office; or file a declaration of candidacy.

• Once I Become a Candidate, Then What?

Within two weeks of the date you become a candidate, you must file a Personal Financial Affairs Statement* (Form F-1) and a Candidate Registration form (Form C-1) with the PDC, if required. A copy of the C-1 must be filed with your county auditor or elections officer. *An incumbent officeholder who has filed an F-1 earlier in the year does not need to file a second F-1 in the same year after becoming a candidate.

Which Candidates Must File Disclosure Reports?

One of two things determines what a candidate discloses. For most candidates, it's the number of registered voters in the jurisdiction where the candidate runs for office. If you are a candidate running for office in a very small jurisdiction, the total amount of contributions you receive or expect to receive will determine whether you report contributions & expenditures. You must file a Personal Financial Affairs Statement and campaign disclosure reports if you are:

- a state office candidate
- a county office candidate
- a local or judicial office candidate in a jurisdiction with 5,000 or more registered voters
- a candidate who receives or expects to receive contributions of \$5,000 or more in the aggregate regardless of the number of registered voters

File just a Personal Financial Affairs Statement if you are:

 a candidate for local or judicial office in a jurisdiction with 1,000 or more but less than 5,000 registered voters and you do not expect to receive contributions totaling \$5,000 or more

A candidate seeking election to an office in a jurisdiction with less than 1,000 registered voters who does not receive or expect to receive contributions totaling \$5,000 or more does not file any reports with the Public Disclosure Commission.

Registered voter counts are available from the PDC or your county elections office.

• Where Do I Get Blank Forms and Instructions?

Form templates, brochures and manuals are available online at www.pdc.wa.gov under Filer Resources. Contact the PDC at 360-753-1111 or toll-free at 1-877-601-2828 if you do not have Internet access. Your county auditor or elections officer will give you a CD that contains all of the PDC forms, manuals, and brochures as well as instructional videos. The PDC offers free compliance training; the schedule is at www.pdc.wa.gov/filers.

Electronic Filing

A candidate that expects to spend \$10,000 or more is required to file campaign finance reports electronically. The PDC's free software, ORCA, can be used to electronically file the required campaign disclosure reports. The PDC staff offers free ORCA training – the schedule is available at www.pdc.wa.gov/filers. To work properly, campaign data from the start of the campaign must be entered into the system. For assistance with electronic filing of campaign finance reports, go to the PDC web page at www.pdc.wa.gov/filers or call toll free at 1-877-601-2828.

• I Suspect There's More to Reporting . . . Right?

Probably. It depends on how much you're going to raise and spend on your campaign. If you choose Mini Reporting (limiting what you raise or spend to \$5,000 and limiting contributions from one source other than yourself to \$500), the C-1 and the F-1 are the only PDC reports you have to file. Be sure to access and carefully review the Mini Reporting manual found at www.pdc.wa.gov/filers. If you're going to raise and spend over \$5,000 to get elected (or less than that, but you want to accept more than \$500 from one or more donors), you must select the Full Reporting option. You'll be required to file frequent and detailed contribution and expenditure reports (Forms C-3 and C-4, respectively). The PDC realizes that candidates are not always able to forecast campaign costs accurately, and may need to switch reporting options. Changing from mini to full reporting must be done at least 30 business days before the election and approved by the PDC staff. A candidate who wishes to change from mini to full reporting must notify all opponents in writing, amend the registration, file contribution & expenditure reports from the start of the campaign, and send a letter to the PDC confirming that these steps have been completed before exceeding the mini reporting limits. The change in reporting

options will be approved only if all of these steps are completed at least 30 business days before the election. The approval to change reporting options from mini to full reporting within 30 business days of the election is not automatic and will only be granted under circumstances outlined in WAC 390-16-125.

• When are Contribution and Expenditure Reports Due?

C-3 Contribution Reports: Before June 1 of the election year, candidates fill out a C-3 report for each bank deposit and file these reports with their C-4 reports. Beginning June 1, each time you make a deposit you must file a C-3 no later than the following Monday. Since contributions must be deposited within 5 business days of receipt, active campaigns will make at least one weekly deposit.

C-4 Summary Reports: This report, along with its attached schedules, summarizes the campaign's financial activity and shows itemized expenditures for a specific period. C-4s are due: From the beginning of the campaign through May of the election year, if a campaign has over \$200 in contributions or expenditures during a month, a C-4 report is filed by the 10th of the following month. Beginning with June of the election year and continuing through the primary and general elections, C-4 reports are due 21 and 7 days *before* each election and on the 10th of the month *after* the month the election was held with the candidate's name on the ballot, even if there was little or no activity to report.

Specific filing dates are listed in the 2009 Key Reporting Dates for Candidates found under Filer Resources at www.pdc.wa.gov. All PDC reports are considered filed as of the postmark date or, if filed electronically, on the file transfer date.

• Where Do I File PDC Reports?

Send the original of all campaign reports (the "C" series) to the PDC; provide a copy of these campaign reports to your county elections officer The personal financial affairs statement (F-1) is, in most cases, filed only with PDC in Olympia. By local ordinance, city office candidates may also have to file copies of "C" reports and the F-1 with their city clerk.

NOTE: Electronically filed reports are not required to be filed with the county auditor.

Must I Have a Separate Campaign Account?

Candidates must open a separate campaign account in a bank, credit union or savings and loan institution if they accept monetary contributions. A candidate who personally funds his/her entire campaign and accepts no contributions does not have to open a bank account. These candidates are required to make all campaign records, which may include the personal checkbook register and bank statements, available for public inspection during the eight days before the election.

From Whom May I Accept Contributions?

Generally, contributions from individuals, corporations, unions and other organizations are permitted. Candidates for legislative, state executive office, judicial, and some county offices have special contributor restrictions. By federal law, no foreign corporations or citizens (unless they have green cards), national banks and corporations organized by authority of Congress and federal government contractors may contribute to or spend funds on behalf of U.S. candidates. A candidate may personally finance his/her entire campaign. Local restrictions may apply to candidates seeking some county and city offices. Check with your county elections office or your city clerk.

• May I Serve as My Own Treasurer?

Yes. However, candidates who select Full Reporting are strongly encouraged to enlist the aid of a treasurer who has the time and energy necessary to keep detailed, accurate records and file frequent reports. Your treasurer does not need to be a professional accountant.

• Is There a Contribution Limit?

State law sets contribution limits on donations to legislative, state executive, and judicial office candidates, as well as county office and port commissioner candidates in jurisdictions with more than 200,000 registered voters as of the last General Election [Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane Counties and the Ports of Tacoma and Seattle in 2009] as well as bona fide political party and caucus political committees. See instruction manuals for details. During the 21 days before the general election, no contributor, except the state committee of a bona fide political party, may give more than a total of \$50,000 to a statewide office candidate or \$5,000 to any other candidate or political committee. This restriction also applies to a candidate's personal funds. Candidates must not accept contributions that exceed their respective limits. Additional local restrictions may apply to candidates seeking local office.

• Is There an Expenditure Limit?

Candidates who choose Mini Reporting self-impose an expenditure limit of \$5,000. There are no expenditure limits for candidates who choose Full Reporting.

Must I Identify All Contributors?

Anyone who donates monetary and in-kind contributions totaling more than \$25 over the course of your campaign must be identified by name and full address. Plus, if an individual gives you more than \$100 in the aggregate, you must show this person's occupation and the name, city and state of his or her employer.

May I Be Reimbursed for the Personal Funds I Spend on My Campaign?

A candidate's contributions to his or her own campaign must first be reported as loans in order to be eligible for repayment. A candidate can be repaid up to \$4,700 for primary election loans and \$4,700 for general election loans. Reimbursements for the candidate's out-of-pocket campaign expenses <u>must be made within three weeks</u> or the reimbursement will count against the loan repayment limit.

Are There Laws Governing Political Ads?

Yes. Details are in the PDC's Political Advertising brochure or the Political Advertising section in the instruction manual.

For more information, contact PDC at (360) 753-1111, toll-free 1-877-601-2828, pdc@pdc.wa.gov (e-mail), or visit PDC's Website (http://www.pdc.wa.gov).

2009 Key Reporting Dates for Candidates

<u>DATE</u>	ACTIVITY	C-4 REPORT PERIOD	
Within two weeks of becoming a candidate	File a C-1 (non-incumbents also file an F-1)		
Jan 12 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 10 May 11	File monthly C-4 & C-3, if necessary File monthly C-4 & C-3, if necessary	close of last report thru Dec 31 close of last report thru Jan 31 close of last report thru Feb 28 close of last report thru Mar 31 close of last report thru Apr 30	
June 1	Begin filing C-3 reports weekly, each Mond made during previous 7 days (Monday thru	-	
June 1 – 5	Declaration of candidacy filing week		
June 10	File monthly C-4, if necessary	close of last report thru May 31	
July 7	Final day to change from mini to full repor	ting without special circumstances1	
July 28	21 day pre-primary C-4 due ₂	June 1 thru July 27	
Aug 10 - 17	Campaign books open for public inspection	1	
Aug 11	7 day pre-primary C-4 due	July 28 thru Aug 10	
Aug 11 - 17	Special reports due if candidate receives co of \$1,000 or more from one source.3	Special reports due if candidate receives contributions of \$1,000 or more from one source.3	
Aug 18 PRIMARY ELECTION	ON DAY		
Sept 10	Post-primary C-4 due	Aug 11 thru Aug 31	
Sept 22	Final day to change from mini to full repor	ting without special circumstances ₁	
Oct 13	21 day pre-general C-4 due	Sep 1 thru Oct 12	
Oct 13 – Nov 2	Special reports due if candidate receives contributions of \$1,000 or more in the aggregate from one source. Unless the contribution is from the state committee of a major political party or a minor party, a candidate may not now receive from one source contributions totaling over \$5,000 in the aggregate.3		
Oct 26 – Nov 2	Campaign books open for public inspection		
Oct 27	7 day pre-general C-4 due	Oct 13 thru Oct 26	

Nov 3 GENERAL ELECTION DAY

Dec 10 Post-general C-4 due (and C-3, if necessary) Oct 27 thru Nov 30

Jan 11 (2010) End of election cycle C-4 due

Dec 1 – Dec 31

(and C-3, if necessary)

¹ See WAC 390-16-125.

² Only required of candidates whose names will appear on the primary election ballot or who are running as write-in candidates in the primary election. Candidates who are only in the general election file monthly reports for June, July, and August – these reports are due on the 10th of the following month.

³ Does not constitute authority to exceed any applicable local or state contribution limit.

2009 Key Reporting Dates for Political Committees

DATE	ACTIVITY	C-4 REPORT PERIOD	
Within two weeks of	File a C-1pc (file an amended C-1pc within ten days forming a committee of change in committee makeup)1		
Jan 12 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 10 May 11 June 1	File monthly C-4 & C-3, if necessary Begin filing C-3 reports weekly, each Monday	close of last report thru Dec 31 close of last report thru Jan 31 close of last report thru Feb 28 close of last report thru Mar 31 close of last report thru Apr 30	
Julie 1	made during previous 7 days (Monday thru		
June 10	File monthly C-4, if necessary	close of last report thru May 31	
July 7	Final day to change from mini to full report	ting without special circumstances2	
July 28	21 day pre-primary C-4 due ₃	June 1 thru July 27	
Aug 10 - 17	Committee books open for public inspection	on	
Aug 11	7 day pre-primary C-4 due	July 28 thru Aug 10	
Aug 11 - 17	Special reports due if committee makes or receives contributions of \$1,000 or more from one source.4		
Aug 18 PRIMARY ELECTION	ON DAY		
Sept 10	Post-primary C-4 due	Aug 11 thru Aug 31	
Sept 22	Final day to change from mini to full report	ting without special circumstances ₂	
Oct 13	21 day pre-general C-4 due	Sep 1 thru Oct 12	
Oct 13 – Nov 2	Special reports due if committee makes or receives Contributions of \$1,000 or more in the aggregate. 3		
	Further, unless the contributor is a <u>state committee</u> of a bona fide Political party, no committee may now: 1) receive contributions over \$5,000 in the aggregate from one source or 2) make aggregate		

Campaign books open for public inspection

7 day pre-general C-4 due

Oct 26 – Nov 2

Oct 27

Contributions totaling over \$5,000 to a candidate or other political committee.

Oct 13 thru Oct 26

Nov 3 GENERAL ELECTION DAY

Dec 10 Post-general C-4 due (and C-3, if necessary) Oct 27 thru Nov 30

Jan 11 (2010) End of election cycle C-4 due Dec 1 thru Dec 31

(and C-3, if necessary)

committees file monthly reports for June, July, August – these reports are due on the $10 \, \mathrm{th}$ of the following month.

4 Does not constitute authority to exceed any applicable local or state contribution limit.

¹ Committees forming within 3 weeks of the election must file C-1pc within 3 business days of organizing. ² See WAC 390-16-125.

³ Primary reports not required of committees only supporting or opposing general election ballot issues. These

Political Advertising

"Political Advertising" includes any advertising displays, newspaper ads, billboards, signs, brochures, articles, tabloids, flyers, letters, radio or television presentations or other means of mass communication, used for the purpose of appealing, directly or indirectly, for votes or for financial or other support in any election campaign.

General Requirements

Sponsor ID: Written ads must identify the sponsor's name and address unless exempt.*

Exempt From Sponsor ID: Yard signs (8' x 4' or smaller) and some other items are exempt.

Broadcast Ads: Radio and TV ads must state the sponsor's full name, but not the address.*

Party Preference: All forms of advertising must clearly state the candidate's party preference if the candidate is seeking partisan office. This requirement applies regardless of whether the ad is sponsored by the candidate or someone else.

Size and Placement: See back side of brochure for size and placement criteria regarding sponsor and party ID.

Photographs: If candidate photos are used in any ad, at least one of them must have been taken within the last 5 years and be no smaller than the largest candidate photo in the ad.

Office Sought: State law does not require ads to include the office or position a candidate is seeking.

*Advertising that qualifies as an "independent expenditure" is subject to different sponsor ID requirements (unless the sponsor is a political party).

The Law Forbids

- Using an assumed name when identifying the sponsor.
- Distributing campaign material deceptively similar in design or appearance to the voters and candidate's pamphlets published by the Secretary of State.
- Using the state seal or its likeness to assist or defeat a candidate.

Until further notice, pending possible legislative action, the Public Disclosure Commission will not be enforcing RCW 42.17.530 and WAC 390-18-040 regarding false political advertising.

"Sponsor" means the candidate, committee or other person who pays for the advertisement. If a person acts as an agent for another or is reimbursed for payment, the original source of the payment is the sponsor.

To identify the sponsor, use the words "Paid for by" or "Sponsored by" followed by the name and address of the sponsor. *

What's Needed for Sponsor ID

State, Local & Judicial Candidates—show the candidate's name and address or the candidate's committee name and address.

Federal Candidates—only subject to federal law. (Contact FEC at 1-800-424-9530)

Political committees—show the committee's name and address. The treasurer's name is not required.*

Organizations or businesses—show the organization or business name and address. President or treasurer's name is not required.*

Multiple sponsors—show each sponsor's name and address. If one person pays for printing and another pays for mailing, list both as sponsors.*

Printed ads—show the sponsor's name, mailing address and, if applicable, the candidate's party preference in an area apart from the ad text. If the ad is more than one page, identify the sponsor (and party preference) on the first page. Identification on a mailing envelope is optional; the ad enclosed in the envelope must be properly identified.*

Radio and TV ads—clearly say the sponsor's name. The address is not required.*

*Advertising that qualifies as an "independent expenditure" is subject to different sponsor ID requirements.

Items Exempt from Sponsor ID

Ashtrays	Newspaper Ads (1 column inch or smaller)
Badges & badge holders	Noisemakers
Balloons	Official State or Local Voter Pamphlets
Bingo Chips	Paper & Plastic Cups
Brushes	Paper & Plastic Plates
Bumper Stickers (4"x15" or smaller)	Paperweights
Business Cards	Pencils
Buttons	Pendants
Cigarette Lighters	Pens
Clothes Pins	Pinwheels
Clothing	Plastic Tableware
Coasters	Pocket Protectors
Combs	Pot Holders
Cups	Reader Boards with moveable letters
Earrings	Ribbons
Emery Boards	Rulers (12" or smaller)
Envelopes	Shoe Horns
Erasers	Skywriting
Frisbees	Staple Removers
Glasses	Stickers (2-3/4" x 1" or smaller)
Golf Balls & Tees	Sun Glasses
Hand-held Signs	Sun Visors
Hats	Swizzle Sticks
Horns	Tickets to Fund Raisers
Ice Scrapers	Water Towers
Inscriptions	Whistles
Key Rings	Yard Signs (8' x 4' or smaller)
Knives	Yo-Yo's
Labels	All similar items
Letter Openers	
Magnifying glasses	
Matchbooks	
Nail clippers & files	

ID Size and Placement

According to state law, on written or printed political advertising, the sponsor's full name and address and the candidate's party preference must:

• appear on the first page of the communication in at least 10 point type, or

- for ads such as billboards or posters, appear in type at least 10% of the largest size type used in the ad, and
- not be screened or half-toned (i.e., not made lighter through some printing or photographic process), and
- be set apart from any other ad text.

In any radio or TV political ad, the sponsor's full name and candidate's party preference must be clearly identified.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations may be used to identify the candidate's political party preference:

- **Communist** Com
- Constitution CP
- **Democrat** D, Dem, Demo
- Independent Ind, Indep
- Libertarian L, LP, LBT, LBTN
- **Progressive** P, PP, Prog
- Republican R, GOP, Rep
- Socialist Soc
- Socialist Workers Soc Workers, SWP

Official symbols or logos adopted by the state committee of the party may be used in lieu of other identification; a copy of the symbol or logo should be provided to PDC.

Independent Expenditure Advertising & Electioneering Communications

Political advertising that meets **all** of the following criteria must include more details about the sponsor(s):

- 1) the ad supports or opposes a candidate for state or local office;
- the ad is paid for by someone other than a candidate, a candidate's committee or agent;
- 3) the sponsor does the advertising completely independently of any candidate supported in the ad (or the opponent of the candidate opposed), or a candidate's committee or agent;
- 4) the sponsor did not receive the candidate's encouragement or approval to do the ad; and
- 5) the ad costs at least \$800, or the cost of this ad when combined with the cost of earlier ads supporting or opposing the candidate total \$800 or more.

If all 5 conditions are met, the ad must contain the following:

FOR WRITTEN ADS

"NOTICE TO VOTERS (Required by law): This advertisement is not authorized or approved by any candidate. It is paid for by (name, address, city, state.)"

Further, if this type of <u>ad is sponsored by a political committee required to file with the PDC</u>, the following must also appear: "Top Five Contributors" followed by a list of the names of the five persons or entities making the largest contributions in excess of \$700 to the PAC during the 12 months before the ad runs. If a political committee keeps records necessary to track contributions according to the use intended by contributors, that committee may identify the top five contributors giving for that purpose.

Both the "Notice to Voters" and "Top Five Contributors" messages <u>must comply with the ID Size and Placement standards noted in this brochure</u>. Bona fide political parties are not required to include the Notice to Voters or Top 5 contributor information in written ads that they sponsor.

FOR RADIO, TV, AND TELEPHONE ADS -

The following statement must be clearly spoken, or for TV advertisements, appear in print and be visible for at least four seconds, appear in letters greater than 4% of the visual screen height, and have a reasonable color contrast with the background: "No candidate authorized this ad. Paid for by (name, city, state)." In addition, top five contributor information, as discussed under "written advertisements," is necessary if the ad is sponsored by a political committee required to file with the PDC. The Top 5 contributor information is also required for telephone transmissions.

Bona fide political parties are required to include the Notice to Voters statement in <u>radio</u> <u>or TV</u> ads that they sponsor, but not the Top 5 contributor information.

Independent expenditure advertising in the form of yard signs, bumper stickers, skywriting or other items exempt from sponsor ID (as discussed on the reverse), is also exempt from the Notice to Voters and Top Five Contributors requirements.

MAILINGS

Any person or entity, except a political party or political committee, that in one calendar year mails 1,000 identical or nearly identical pieces of advertising supporting or opposing a candidate or ballot measure as an independent expenditure must provide the appropriate county auditor with a copy of the ad and written notice of the number of pieces mailed within two working days of the mailing. Contact PDC for more information.

REPORTING

ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS -

Anyone that sponsors an advertisement that clearly identifies at least one candidate for state, local, or judicial office; appears within 60 days of an election in the candidate's jurisdiction; is distributed through radio, television, postal mailing, billboard, newspaper or periodical; and, either alone, or in combination with other communications by the sponsor identifying the same candidate has a fair market value of \$5,000 or more must file electioneering communication reports (Form C-6) within 24 hours.

INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES -

Anyone (except a committee already filing with PDC) that spends \$100 or more supporting or opposing a candidate or ballot measure—and the expenditures are not made in conjunction with a candidate or ballot issue committee—must file independent expenditure reports (Form C-6). All sponsors of last minute independent expenditure political ads valued at \$1,000 or more presented to the public within 21 days of an election must be report within 24 hours.

Additionally, any business, union, association or other entity that during one calendar year makes independent expenditures totaling over \$800 supporting or opposing state office candidates and statewide ballot measures must also file PDC Form C-7 (unless the entity reports the expenditures as a political committee or lobbyist employer.



711 Capitol Way Rm 206 P O Box 40908 Olympia WA 98504-0908 360.753.1111 (Fax) 360.753.1112 (Toll Free) 1.877.601.2828

F-1 is due within two weeks of becoming a candidate.

C-1 is due within two weeks of becoming a candidate.

Send Reports To:

F-1 ---PDC

C-1, C-3 & C-4 --- PDC and County Auditor

*electronically filed reports are not filed with the County Elections Office.

Elections General Information

Where to File Declaration of Candidacy:

Federal Offices Secretary of State State Offices Secretary of State State Supreme Court Secretary of State 24th Legislative District Secretary of State **County Offices County Auditor** Superior Court Judge **County Auditor District Court Judge County Auditor** Port of P.T., Commissioner **County Auditor** P.U.D. Commissioner **County Auditor Precinct Committee Officers County Auditor**

On-line candidate filing is available for some state offices. Please check with the Office of the Secretary of State at 360-912-4180 or 1-800-448-4881 or www.secstate.wa.gov (candidate filing procedures).

When to File:

Filing Period: Monday, June 1, 2009 through Friday, June 5, 2009.

New Office Hours are 8:30 to 4:30

(effective May 1, 2009)

Candidate filing closes at 4:30 p.m. on Friday, June 5, 2009.

Lot drawings to determine ballot placement will begin at 4:30 p.m. on the last day of filing. All candidates and media are invited to observe.

Candidate Filings are posted daily on the Auditor's Website at www.co.jefferson.wa.us/auditor

Residency Requirement:

All candidates must be an elector of their district.

Candidates for City of Port Townsend Council Member must reside within the City of Port Townsend. Voting Precincts within City of Port Townsend are as follows:

701, 702, 703, 704, 705

Candidates for **Port of Port Townsend, Commissioner, District No. 2** must reside within that Commissioner District. Voting Precincts within Port of Port Townsend, Commissioner, District No. 2 are as follows:

104, 105, 301, 303, 304, 305 & 401

Candidates for **Port of Port Townsend, Commissioner, District No. 3** must reside within that Commissioner District. Voting Precincts within Port of Port Townsend, Commissioner, District No. 3 are as follows:

101, 102, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 200, 201, 203, 204, 206, 302, 501, 502, 503, 600 & 601

Candidates for **School Director within School Districts 48, 49 and 50** must reside within the Director District they are filing for. **Refer to map** for verification of correct Director District.

Filing Fees:

No Refund of Filing Fees. (RCW 29A.24.131)
Fee is 1% of salary for yearly salaries over \$1,000.
Fee is \$10.00 for offices with yearly salaries under \$1,000.
Precinct Committee Officer - \$1.00
No salary, No Fee. (RCW 29A.24.091, 29A.80.041)

Indigent Filing Requirements:

Candidates who lack sufficient income to pay the filing fee may submit a filing fee petition with their declaration of candidacy in lieu of the required filing fee. Filing fee petitions must contain valid signatures of registered voters in the district equal in number to the dollars of the required filing fee. Payment and nominating petition cannot be spilt to equal total filing fee. (29A.24.091)

Mail-In Declarations of Candidacy:

Any candidate may mail-in their declaration of candidacy for an office starting with the 10th business day before the first day of filing: **Friday, May 15, 2009** is the first day allowed. Any declaration received prior to **May 15**th will be returned and the candidate shall be permitted to re-submit their declaration during the regular filing period. (RCW 29A.24.081)

Declaration of Candidacy by FAX:

If a candidate files a declaration by fax (360) 385-9228, the original signed document must be received in the Auditor's Office not later than seven (7) calendar days after the receipt of the fax. If there is a filing fee, it must be paid in conjunction with the faxed declaration or it will not be accepted. (WAC 434-208-070,080)

No Double Filings:

Excluding the office of Precinct Committee Officer, a candidate's name <u>shall not appear</u> more than once upon a ballot. (RCW 29A.36.201)

Notarized Declarations of Candidacy:

All declarations must be notarized and include a filing fee if applicable. EXCEPT: Declarations of Candidacy for Precinct Committee Officer are not notarized.

Desired Name on the Ballot:

When filing for office, a candidate may indicate the manner in which he or she desires his or her name to be printed on the ballot. For filing purposes, a candidate may use a nickname by which he or she is commonly known as his or her first name, but the last name shall be the name under which he or she is registered to vote. (RCW 29A.24.060)

No Candidate May:

- Use a nickname that denotes present or past occupation, including military rank;
- 2. Use a nickname that denotes the candidate's position on issues or political affiliation;
- 3. Use a nickname designed intentionally to mislead voters. (RCW 29A.24.060)

Withdrawal of Filing:

A candidate may withdraw in writing through *Thursday, June 11, 2009*. There shall be no withdrawal period for Declarations of Candidacy filed during special filing periods. Candidates for city, town or special purpose district offices may withdraw at any time before the County Auditor orders the primary ballots.

Candidates for Precinct Committee Officer may withdraw at any time before absentee ballots have been printed for that precinct or prior to the Primary Election ballots being printed. **Filing fees are not refundable**. (RCW 29A.24.120 and RCW 29A.24.131)

Vacancies in State or Local Partisan Office

Under state law, when an elected official vacates office midterm, an appointment is made. The appointee serves until an election for the "unexpired term." The unexpired term is the remainder of the full term. Exactly when the election for the unexpired term occurs depends on when the vacancy occurs and what office is being vacated. If a vacancy occurs at least 11 weeks before the August Primary (June 1, 2009), the position is open for candidate filing and appears on both the Primary and General Election ballots. If the vacancy occurs after June 1 but at least 11 weeks before the November General (August 17, 2009), the position is opened for candidate filing and appears on the General Election ballot.

WAC 434-215-140

Vacancies in a U.S. Senate or Congressional Office

If the vacancy is in a U.S. Senate seat, the Governor is allowed to make a temporary appointment until the vacancy is filled by election. RCW 29A.28.030 If the vacancy is in a U.S. Congressional seat, the Governor has no authority to make a temporary appointment.

For a vacancy in either the U.S. Senate or the U.S. House of Representatives, the Governor issues a writ of election to fix the dates of the vacancy Primary and Election. The Election must occur at least 90 days from the day the writ is issued, and the Primary must occur at least 30 days before the Election. RCW 29A.28.041

Pursuant to RCW 29A.52.010:

Elections to fill unexpired term -- No primary, when.

Whenever it shall be necessary to hold a special election in an odd-numbered year to fill an unexpired term of any office which is scheduled to be voted upon for a full term in an even-numbered year, no primary election shall be held in the odd-numbered year if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, no more than two candidates have filed a declaration of candidacy for a single

office to be filled.

In this event, the officer with whom the declarations of candidacy were filed shall immediately notify all candidates concerned and the names of the candidates that would have been printed upon the primary ballot, but for the provisions of this section, shall be printed as candidates for the positions sought upon the general election ballot.

How Names Appear On The Ballot:

If a Primary is Required: Determined by lot

General Election:

Partisan Office By most votes from Primary Nonpartisan Office By most votes from Primary

If No Primary Required: Determined by lot.

Ballot Order:

Placement of offices and measures on the ballot are in the following order:

(RCW 29A.36.111 / WAC 434-230-030)

- Federal Offices and Measures
- State Offices and Measures
- County Offices and Propositions
- State wide Judicial Offices
- County wide Judicial Offices
- Special Purpose Districts, Offices and Local Propositions
- Port of Port Townsend
- Public Utility District No. 1
- Public Hospital Districts
- City of Port Townsend
- School Districts
- Fire Protection Districts
- Water Districts
- Cemetery Districts
- Parks & Recreation
- Precinct Committee Officer

Primary Election "Nonpartisan"

A Primary will be held only if three or more candidates file for the same position. Positions having fewer than three candidates will not appear on the Primary Election ballot, but will appear on the General Election ballot.

Port of Port Townsend, Commissioner, District No. 2 & 3:

Only a registered voter who resides in a commissioner district may be a candidate for, or hold office as, a commissioner of the commissioner district; and

Only the voters of a commissioner district may vote at a Primary to nominate candidates for a commissioner of the commissioner district.

Voters of the entire Port District may vote at a General Election to elect a person as a commissioner of the commissioner district. (RCW 53.12.010)

PLEASE NOTE:

Pursuant to RCW 29A.52.220 (2); <u>No Primary</u> may be held for the office of Commissioner of a Parks and Recreation District or for a Commissioner of a Cemetery District. (3) Names shall appear on the General Election ballot as determined by lot.

"Partisan"

Elections to fill unexpired term -- No primary, when.

Whenever it shall be necessary to hold a special election in an odd-numbered year to fill an unexpired term of any office which is scheduled to be voted upon for a full term in an even-numbered year, no primary election shall be held in the odd-numbered year if, after the last day allowed for candidates to withdraw, no more than two candidates have filed a declaration of candidacy for a single office to be filled. (This pertains to the office of County Sheriff.)

Definitions Relating to Filing for Elective Office

Ballot means, as the context implies, either:

- (a) The issues and offices to be voted upon in a jurisdiction or portion of a jurisdiction at a particular primary, general election, or special election;
- (b) A facsimile of the contents of a particular ballot whether printed on a paper ballot or ballot card or as part of a voting machine or voting device;
- (c) A physical or electronic record of the choices of an individual voter in a particular primary, general election, or special election; or
- (d) The physical document on which the voter's choices are to be recorded.

Canvassing means examining all ballots, subtotals and cumulative totals in order to determine the official returns of and prepare the certification for any primary or election and includes the tabulation of any votes not tabulated from a precinct or counting center on Election Day.

Counting Center means the facility designated by the County Auditor to count and canvass all ballots.

County Auditor includes the county auditor in a non-charter county or the officer, irrespective of title, having the overall responsibility to maintain voter registration and to conduct state and local elections in a charter county.

Declaration of Candidacy Form is the form used to file for elective office.

Election Jurisdiction is the state or any political subdivision or jurisdiction of the state from which officials are elected.

Elector means any person who possesses all of the qualifications to vote under Article VI of the State Constitution.

Filing Fee Petition is a petition to be signed by individuals who support the candidacy of an indigent candidate. The petition is submitted in lieu of the filing fee for the office sought.

Filing Officer for candidates filing for all federal offices, for all statewide offices, and for joint legislative or joint judicial districts (a district where voters from more than one county vote upon the office) is the Secretary of State.

Candidate filings for all other offices are administered by the County Auditor or elections officer.

General Election is a statewide election held annually on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Independent Candidate is a candidate for partisan political office who does not designate a major political party when declaring candidacy.

Indigent Candidate is a candidate who lacks sufficient assets or income at the time of filing to pay the filing fee.

Lapsed Election is an election that is not held and for which no write-in votes are counted.

Local Voters Pamphlet is a publication of a county or city that provides information about ballot measures and/or candidates and other material related to a primary, special election, or general election.

Mail Ballot Precinct also referred to as a Vote-By-Mail (VBM) precinct. They have fewer than two hundred (200) active registered voters and for all primaries and elections the voting in that precinct is by mail ballot only.

Major Political Party is a political party of which at least one nominee for President of the United States, United States Senator, or a statewide office received at least five percent (5%) of the total election vote cast at the last preceding general election held in an even-numbered year.

Minor Political Party is a political party which has nominated candidates for public office and does not qualify as a major political party.

Nonpartisan Candidate is a candidate who files for a nonpartisan office.

Nonpartisan Office is an office for which candidates are not required to name their party preference and no party designation appears on the ballot.

Partisan Candidate is a candidate who files for a partisan office and declares their party preference.

Partisan Office is an office which is voted on in an even numbered year.

Presidential Primary means the primary in which voters express their preferences to the major political parties regarding candidates for President of the United States. The major political parties have the option of using the results of the primary for purposes of allocating delegates among the presidential candidates.

Provisional Ballot means a ballot issued to a voter at the polling place on Election Day by the precinct election board (or by the County Auditor in an all mail ballot county, on Election Day) for one of the following reasons:

- (a) The voter's name not appearing in the poll book;
- (b) There is an indication in the poll book that the voter has requested an absentee ballot, and voter wishes to vote at the polling place.

Recount means the process of re-tabulating ballots and producing amended election returns based on that tabulation, even if the vote totals have not changed.

Residence for the purpose of registering and voting means a person's permanent address where he physically resides and maintains his abode: PROVIDED, That no person gains residence by reason of his presence or loses his residence by reason of his absence:

- (a) While employed in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States;
- (b) While engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or the United States or the high seas;
- (c) While a student at any institution of learning;
- (d) While confined in any public prison.

Absence from the state on business shall not affect the question of residence of any person unless the right to vote has been claimed or exercised elsewhere.

Sample Ballot means a printed copy of all issues and offices on the ballot in a jurisdiction and is intended to give voters advance notice of the issues, offices and candidates that are to be voted on.

Short Term means the brief period of time starting upon the completion of the certification of election returns and ending with the start of the full term. It is applicable only when the officeholder was appointed to fill a vacancy which occurred after the last election at which the office could have been voted upon for an un-expired term. Short term elections must always he held in conjunction with elections for the full term.

Special Election is any election that is not a general election.

State Voters Pamphlet is a publication of the Office of the Secretary of State, which provides information about candidates and ballot measures, or both, and other material related to the general election. The state Voters' Pamphlet is distributed to every household in Washington prior to the General Election.

Top 2 Primary is where voters do not have to pick a party and will be able to choose among all candidates for each office. In each race, the two candidates with the most votes will advance to the General Election. (*Does <u>not</u> apply to President / Vice President or Nonpartisan office such as Judicial and Precinct Committee Officer*)

Un-expired Term is a vacancy occurred after certification of election returns and prior to the expiration of that term and before the next election at which that term would be voted on.

Vacancy in Office is the same for Partisan and Non-Partisan office. Vacancy must occur before the 11th Tuesday prior to the Primary or General Election in order to appear on that ballot. Special three day filing opens.

Void in Candidacy for a partisan and non-partisan office occurs when an election has been scheduled and no valid declaration of candidacy has been filed, or all persons filing declarations of candidacy have died or been disqualified before the 11th Tuesday prior to the Primary or General Election. If only one candidate files, no special filing period.

Ballot Box Drop Sites

Drop Boxes are open 20 days before an election and close at 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

Auditor's Office 1820 Jefferson St. Port Townsend

Located on the counter in the Auditor's Office

Jefferson County Courthouse 1820 Jefferson St. Port Townsend

Located in the back parking lot of the Co. Courthouse

This drop box is accessible by vehicle, has 24 hour access. It is emptied every morning by two staff from the Auditor's Office. Box is also emptied at 8:00 p.m. Election Night and checked for any late returns the morning following the election.



Jefferson County Library 620 Cedar Ave. Port Hadlock WA 98339

Located in the parking lot of the Jefferson County Library



Additional Information for Campaigns

Public Access

To observe some of the procedures within the Elections Division, citizens may monitor the all mail ballot process anytime during the workday. Observers are also welcome to observe the central count process on Election Day. (RCW 29A.60.170)

The all mail ballot process at central count is always held in the office of the County Auditor.

The opening and subsequent processing of return envelopes for any primary or election may begin upon receipt. The tabulation of all mail ballots must not commence until after 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary or election.

Jefferson County Auditor

Jefferson County Courthouse - First Floor 1820 Jefferson St.

Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Election Day Hours: 7:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Election Day Returns

Election Day Returns may be obtained beginning at 8:05 p.m. on election night at the Jefferson County Auditor's Office. Campaign Committees and the Public are welcome to come in to obtain immediate results of the Unofficial Election Returns. (WAC 434-261-105, RCW 29A.40.120)

Election Returns Are Released At

8:05 p.m. Unofficial Returns from all mail ballots returned up through Monday, the day prior to election.

After Election Day

Elections staff, with the political party representatives present continue with the Initial Processing, Final Processing and Tabulation of the all mail ballots until certification. Updated unofficial election returns are released each time ballots are tabulated. (If there are no political party representatives present, elections staff continue as usual with all functions necessary to prepare and tabulate ballots.)

It's important that candidates feel comfortable about all aspects of the election process, but must be aware that this is a very busy time for the Elections Staff.

Please feel free to direct any questions to the Auditor or Chief Deputy Auditor.

Official Observers

By law, the County Auditor shall request in writing, to each major political party, the number of representatives needed to observe all aspects of the counting center proceedings. This includes the following: (WAC 434-261-020)

- Testing of the ballot tabulator for accuracy of the program
- All Mail Ballot process
- Central Count process
- Recounts
- Election Certification

The Auditor's Office / Elections Department will schedule training for anyone interested in becoming an official observer. The date and time will be determined at a later time.

Recounts

An automatic recount applies to candidates and statewide measures and will occur if returns for any office at any primary or election reveals that the difference in the number of votes cast for a candidate apparently nominated or elected to any office and the number of votes cast for the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than two thousand votes and also less than one-half of one percent of the total number of votes cast for both candidates.

The recount will tally only votes for the position or measure in question and will be conducted without charge to any candidate.

For Statewide Elections: If the difference in the number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than 1,000 votes and also less than one-fourth of one percent of total number of votes cast for both candidates, the votes shall be recounted manually.

For Local Elections: If the difference in the number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than 150 votes and also less than one-fourth of one percent of total number of votes cast for both candidates, the votes shall be recounted manually.

An alternative counting method may be employed if both candidates agree in writing and the procedure is suited to the ballot system that was used for casting the votes for the office.

An application for a recount shall state the office for which a recount is requested and whether the request is for all or only a portion of the votes cast in that jurisdiction of that office. The person filing an application for a manual recount shall, at the same time, deposit with the county canvassing board or secretary of state, in cash or by certified check, a sum equal to twenty-five cents for each ballot cast in the jurisdiction or portion of the jurisdiction for which the recount is requested as security for the payment of any costs of conducting the recount. If the application is for a machine recount, the deposit must be equal to fifteen cents for each ballot.

The county canvassing board shall determine a time and a place or places at which the recount will be conducted. This time shall be less than three business days after the day upon which: the application was filed with the board; the request for a recount or directive ordering a recount was received by the board from the secretary of state; or the returns are certified which indicate that a recount is required under RCW 29A.64.030 for an issue or office voted upon only within the county. (County Canvassing Boards now have the authority to decide when to begin a Recount.)

Not less than two days before the date of the recount, the county auditor shall mail a notice of the time and place of the recount to the applicant or affected parties and, if the recount involves an office, to any person for whom votes were cast for that office. The county auditor shall also notify the affected parties by telephone, fax, e-mail, or other electronic means at the time of mailing. At least three attempts must be made over a two-day period to notify the affected parties or until the affected parties have received the notification. Each attempt to notify affected parties must request a return response indicating that the notice has been received. Each person entitled to receive notice of the recount may attend, witness the recount, and be accompanied by counsel.

Limitation on Recounts

After the original count, canvass, and certification of results, the votes cast in any single precinct may not be recounted and the results re-certified more than twice.



WSDOT Reminds Campaigns of Rules for Posting Signs

Contact: Pat O'Leary, Outdoor Advertising Specialist, (360) 705-7296

OLYMPIA – As local and national elections heat up across the state and country, more and more political signs start appearing along Washington roadsides. WSDOT reminds campaigners that it's illegal to post campaign signs on the state highway right-of-way. Signs (other than those used for traffic control) within the right-of-way are prohibited.

WSDOT will remove all illegal roadside signs.

Under the Washington Administrative Code http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/ (WAC) 468-66, temporary political signs are allowed on private property as 'on-premise' signs; and no fee or permit is required. To legally post campaign signs visible from state highways, the property owner must give consent, and the signs must comply with all provisions of WAC 468-66 as well as any local agency sign ordinances. The signs must meet the following requirements:

- •Temporary political campaign signs are limited to a maximum size of 32 square feet in area.
- •Temporary political campaign signs must be removed within 10 days following the election.

It's not always easy for campaign workers to know if a given location is within the boundaries of a state highway right-of-way, but there are clues in many locations:

Utility poles are typically located inside the right-of-way. If a sign location is being considered between a utility pole and the roadway shoulder, it's likely the sign will be removed by WSDOT.
Many locations also have a fence line separating the right-of-way from private property. If a sign location is being considered on the roadway side of a right-of-way fence, it's probable that the sign is in violation and will be removed.

The best way to determine where a state highway right-of-way boundary lies is to check with local WSDOT regional offices. WSDOT staff will need to know the state route number (I-5, SR 28, US 2, US 97, etc.) and the name of the nearest intersection (or approximate milepost) to check the right-of-way boundaries for a particular highway section.

You can identify the appropriate WSDOT contact person by reviewing the county listing below:

Gerald Nelson Clallam, **Jefferson**, Kitsap, Grays Harbor, Mason, Thurston and Pierce PO Box 47440 Olympia, WA 98504-7440 (360) 704-3223

Local Sign Regulations



For Political Sign Regulations within the City of Port Townsend, please call the City at 360.379.5047.





For Political Sign Regulations for Jefferson County (outside the city limits of Port Townsend), please call Department of Community Development at 360.379.4450.

Original Oaths of Office -- Form of Delivery

U.S. Senator Verbal

U.S. Representative Verbal Oath on convening of

Congress

State Legislators/State Office Verbal Oath on convening of

Legislature

State Constitution Art. 111, Sec. 4

Supreme Court Justice Secretary of State

State Constitution Art. IV, Sec. 28

Superior Court Secretary of State &

County Auditor State Constitution Art. IV, Sec. 28

County Officials County Auditor

RCW 36.16

Precinct Committee Officer No Oath required

Who Can Administer Oaths

An officer (Judge or Auditor) or notary public authorized to administer oaths, without charge. (RCW 29A.04.133)

When to Take your Oath

For elective offices, the oath of office must be taken as the last step of qualification, but maybe taken either:

- a. Up to 10 days prior to the scheduled date of assuming office; or
- **b.** At the last regular meeting of the governing body before the winner is to assume office.

Exceptions to When to Take your Oath

School Board Directors, anyone elected to an unexpired term or a short and full term. <u>Oaths of Office are taken upon certification</u> of the General Election and prior to the winner assuming office.

Persons Specifically Authorized by Statute to Administer Oaths Include			
Notary Public	RCW 5.28.010; 42.44.010		
Court Commissioner	RCW 2.24.040		
Court of Justice, Judicial Officer	RCW 2.28.010		
Every Judicial Officer	RCW 2.28.060		
Every Court, Judge, Clerk of the Court, Justice of the	RCW 3.54.020		
Peace			
District Court Clerks	RCW 3.54.020		
Municipal Court Clerk or Deputy Clerk in Cities over	RCW 35.20.210		
400,000			
County Auditor or Deputy Auditor	RCW 36.22.030		
County Commissioner or Council Member	RCW 36.32.120		
Mayor and Mayor Pro Tempore of a Second Class	RCW 35.23.191		
City			
Mayor of a Town	RCW 35.27.160		
Clerk of a City operating under commission form of	RCW 35.17.105		
government			
Clerk of Town and Deputy Clerk	RCW 35.27.220		

Other Information

State Measures

State ballot measures receiving a favorable majority vote are declared law by the Governor unless an effective date is contained within the text of the measure. (RCW 29A.60.260)

Legislature Convenes

The regular session of the Legislature is held annually commencing on the second Monday of January. (RCW 44.04.010)

During each odd-numbered year, the regular session shall not be more than one hundred five consecutive days. During each even-numbered year, the regular session shall not be more than sixty consecutive days. (State Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 12.)

When Newly Elected Officials Assume Office

President/Vice President 12 noon, January 20th

U.S. Const Amendment XX, Section 1

US Senator 12 noon, January 3rd

U.S. Const Amendment XX, Section 1

US Representative 12 noon, January 3rd

U.S. Const Amendment XX, Section 1

State Legislators/State Offices 2nd Monday in January

RCW 44.04 State Const, Art III, Sec. 4

Supreme Court Justice 2nd Monday in January,

RCW 2.04

Court of Appeals 2nd Monday in January,

RCW 2.06

Superior Court 2nd Monday in January,

RCW 2.08

County Offices January 1st, after elected & qualified

RCW 29A.20.040

City Offices January 1st, after elected & qualified

RCW 29A.20.040

School Districts First meeting after Certification of

General Election RCW 28A.315

Special Purpose Districts

January 1st, after elected & qualified

RCW 29A.20.040

Fire Protection, Parks & Rec, Water, Cemetery Districts

Precinct Committee Officer First day of December following the

PRIMARY Election (RCW 29A.80)

Descriptions of Elective Offices

County Sheriff:

The County Sheriff serves as the chief executive officer and conservator of the peace of the county. In the execution of his office, he and his deputies:

- (1) Shall arrest and commit to prison all persons who break the peace, or attempt to break it, and all persons guilty of public offenses;
- (2) Shall defend the county against those who, by riot or otherwise, endanger the public peace or safety;
- (3) Shall execute the process and orders of the courts of justice or judicial officers, when delivered for that purpose, according to law;
- (4) Shall execute all warrants delivered for that purpose by other public officers, according to the provisions of particular statutes;
- (5) Shall attend the sessions of the courts of record held within the county, and obey their lawful orders or directions;
- (6) Shall keep and preserve the peace in their respective counties, and quiet and suppress all affrays, riots, unlawful assemblies and insurrections, for which purpose, and for the service of process in civil or criminal cases, and in apprehending or securing any person for felony or breach of the peace, they may call to their aid such persons, or power of their county as they may deem necessary.

Port District (Commissioners):

Port Districts are empowered to levy taxes and special local improvement assessments, to promote economic development, to create incidental park and recreation facilities, to adopt and enforce regulations relating to moorage and toll facilities, and to cooperate with counties and cities in applying general police and traffic regulations to port properties and operations. The commissioners set objectives, policies, and over-all port direction through comprehensive plans.

The three-member port commission serves as the board of directors for the Port of Port Townsend, a municipal corporation. Each commissioner represents a district within Jefferson County. Commissioners are voted upon by district in the Primary Election. All voters cast a ballot for each commissioner in the General Election. The term of office is four years.

Port Townsend Council-Manager form of government:

There are three principal forms of city government in Washington: mayor-council, council-

manager, and commission. Few cities in Washington, presently operate under the commission form. Under both the mayor-council and council-manager forms of government the council is the city's legislative and policy-making body. All council members are elected.

The council enacts all ordinances, resolutions, and policies consistent with state law for the safety and welfare of the city's or town's residents. Ordinances may include local tax measures authorized by statute. Traffic, fire protection, police, land use, municipal services, business, and other regulations are overseen by the council. The council controls the city's finances through the budgeting and auditing processes and by exercising general oversight. The council also makes contracts, creates subordinate positions, prescribes duties, and fixes salaries.

The mayor's role depends upon the form of government in a particular city or town.

In the council-manager form of government the council appoints a city manager as the chief administrative officer. The manager appoints and discharges all department heads and subordinate officers and is responsible to the council for the proper administration of all city affairs. The council may discharge the manager but may not interfere with or bypass the manager's day-to-day administration of subordinates. A council member is selected by the council, or by an alternative election method, to act as chairman with the title of "mayor". The mayor continues to be a full member of the council with all attendant rights, privileges, and immunities. The mayor also presides over council meetings and acts as the ceremonial head of the city. The mayor has no regular administrative powers but may be required to exercise certain powers in emergencies.

School Board Directors:

Jefferson County is divided into seven (7) separate school districts, each governed by a five-member board. The board's responsibilities include budget, policy development, classroom instruction, planning, and communications.

School board directors delegate authority for day-to-day functions to professional staff, however, they may never delegate ultimate responsibility.

Board members are elected in a nonpartisan General Election by voters within that school district. They receive no salary. A board may approve a per diem compensation for its members for attending board meetings.

In most districts, candidates must reside in the sub-district for which they are seeking office. All candidates are elected by the voters of the entire school district.

Fire Protection District Commissioners:

Jefferson County has six (6) Fire Protection districts which are formed for the provision of fire prevention services, fire suppression, emergency medical services, and the protection of life and property in the unincorporated areas of the county. Administrative authority for the district results from decisions made by a three-member or a five-

member board of elected fire commissioners.

The board of commissioners has the authority to hire and appoint employees as well as administer all aspects of the district. The board is required to hold regular monthly meetings.

Fire protection districts levy regular property taxes to provide services to the public. Additionally, with voter approval, the board may issue bonds and make excess levies for specific purposes.

The voters elect commissioners to staggered six-year terms. The nonpartisan commissioners receive no regular salary but may choose to receive nominal compensation for attending meetings.

Park and Recreation District Commissioners:

Jefferson County has one Park and Recreation District located in Thorndyke and Coyle. State law allows for the formation of park and recreation districts as municipal corporations for the purpose of providing recreational activities of a non-profit nature as a public service to the residents of the geographical areas included within district boundaries. Park district commissions consist of a five-member nonpartisan board elected within the jurisdiction to serve staggered four-year terms.

These districts may acquire property, make contracts, establish changes, make rules governing park property, and manage and operate recreational facilities, according to RCW 36.69.130. They may also impose property taxes, establish local improvement districts, and issue revenue bonds, subject to the restrictions contained in RCW Chapter 36.70

Cemetery District Commissioners:

Jefferson County has three (3) operating cemetery districts,. The districts consist of a three-member nonpartisan commission elected within the jurisdictions to serve staggered six-year terms. The commission is non-salaried but may be reimbursed for expenses.

Under state law, a commission is empowered to make and carry out contracts and to acquire, improve, and operate cemeteries. It establishes fees and regulations for their use.

The budget is prepared by the district commission and certified by the board of county commissioners. The county treasurer receives and disburses all revenues and maintains a cemetery fund for the district. Funding comes from revenue received through the sale of cemetery lots, from the district's share of the junior taxing district levies, and also from private donations.

Political Parties in Washington State

(2009)

A political party is a major political party if its nominees for President & Vice President received at least five percent (5%) of the total votes cast in Washington in the last presidential election.

Major Political Parties

Washington State Democratic Party PO Box 4027 615 2nd Avenue, Suite 580 Seattle WA 98194

Phone: 206/583-0664 Fax: 206/583-0301

Internet: www.wa-democrats.org E-mail: info@wa-democrats.org

Washington State Republican Party 3804 Northrup Way Bellevue WA 98004 Phone: 425/460-0570

Fax: 206/575-1730 Internet: www.wsrp.org

E-mail: <u>comments@wsrp.org</u>

Minor Political Parties

American Heritage Party of Washington PO Box 241

Leavenworth WA 98826-0241

Phone: 888/396-6247 Fax: 425/670-8421

Internet: www.americanheritageparty.org

E-mail: contact@ahparty.org

Constitution Party of Washington 10605 SE 240th St. PMB 135 Kent, Washington 98031

Phone: 253/854-6524

Internet: www.constitutionpartyofwa.com E-mail: contactus@constitutionpartyofwa.com

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Washington State Reform Party 15517 40th Avenue West

Apartment #B106

Lynnwood, Washington 98087-2349

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Internet: www.reformparty.org
E-mail: reformpartywa@yahoo.com



Elected Officials for Jefferson County

BHINGTO		Σ			Σ
OFFICE	NAME	PARTY	MAILING ADDF	RESS	TERM
Assessor	Jack Westerman III	D	1452 Lincoln St., P.T.		2010
Auditor	Donna M Eldridge	R	285 Adelma Beach Rd., P.T		2010
Clerk	Ruth Gordon	D	525 Benton St. P. T.		2010
Commissioner 1	Phil Johnson	D	1110 Willow St., P.T.		2012
Commissioner 2	David Sullivan	D	51 Fir Pl., P.T.		2012
Commissioner 3	John Austin	D	31 Seafarer Ln., P. Ludlow		2010
Dist Crt Judge	Jill Landes	NP	2023 E Sims Way, P.T.		2010
Pros & Coroner	Juelie Dalzell	D	P O Box 672, P.T.		2010 2009 for a 1 yr unexp
Sheriff	**Tony Hernandez	D	P O Box 65427, P.Ludlow		term to '10
Sup Crt Judge	Craddock Verser	NP	4302 Holcomb St., P.T.		2012
Treasurer	Judi Morris	R	66 Laurel St., Pt. Had.		2010
School District No.	50 – 4 Year Terms 379-4502	2			
Dir. No. 1	John Eissigner	13	310 Clay St., P.T.	2009	
Dir. No. 2	Rita E Beebe		06 Madison St., P.T.	2009	
Dir. No. 3	Bobby DeBois		880 Hancock St., P.T.	2011	
Dir. No. 4	Elisabeth Young		30 Jolie Way, P.T.	2011	
Dir. No. 5	Anne Burkart	Р	O Box 907, P.H.	2011	
School District No. 4	49 – 4 Year Terms 385-3922				
Dir. No. 1	Ted Friedrich	40	Upland Ct., P.H.	2009	
Dir. No. 2	Anna (Cammy) Brown		D Box 374., P. H.	2009	
Dir. No. 3	David Robocker		1 N Beach Dr., P.L.	2011	
Dir. No. 4	Quentin Goodrich		Keefe Ln., P.L.	2011	
Dir. No. 5	Kevin Miller		1 Disney Rd., Nordland	2009	
School District No.	. 48 – 4 Year Terms (new dire	ctor dis	t's. effect. 03/25/03) 765-336	3	
Dir. No. 1	Shona Davis		D Box 357, Quilcene	2011	
Dir. No. 2	Kit Siemion		D Box 95, Quilcene	2009	
Dir. No. 3	Zoe Durham		D Box 65470, P.L.	2011	
Dir. No. 4 AT LARGE	Lorna J Ward		D Box 65, Quil	2011	
Dir. No. 5 AT LARGE	Ken Dressler		D Box 396, Quil	2009	

Cabaal District No. 4C	4 Veen Terree 700 4646		
Dir. No. 1	- 4 Year Terms 796-4646	270 Rhododendron Ln., B	2009
Dir. No. 1 Dir. No. 2	Valerie Schindler James M Watson	P O Box 808, B	2009
Dir. No. 3	**Wendy Ryan Hogan	411 Pleasant Harbor Rd., B	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Dir. No. 4	** Bill Barnet	285 Bee Mill Rd., B	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Dir. No. 5	Roger Cemper	120 Seamount Dr, B	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to 11 2009
DII. 140. 5	noger cemper	120 Seamount DI, B	2003
School District No. 20	– 4 Year Terms 962-2395		
Dir. No. 1	Lyle Pfeifle	154568 Hwy 101, Forks	2009
Dir. No. 2	Clifford Hay	2503 Clearwater R., Forks	2009
Dir. No. 3	David Atkinson	2172 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2011
Dir. No. 4	Rowland Mason	HC80 Box 1414, Forks	2011
Dir. No. 5	**Wilson Wells	HC80, Box 1216, Forks	2009
School District No. 32	23 – 4 Year Terms 683-3336		
Dir. No. 1	Sarah Bedinger	227 W Nelson Rd., Seq	2011
Dir. No. 2	Virginia O'Neil	P O Box 3566, Seq	2009
Dir. No. 3	Vacant	. 6 26k 3366, 364	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Dir. No. 4 AT LARGE	Beverly Horan	1290 Gardiner Bch., Seq	2009
Dir. No. 5 AT LARGE	Walter L Johnson	310 Spath Rd., Seq	2011
			-
School District No. 40	02 – 4 Year Terms 374-6262		
Dir. No. 1	David Dickson	9772 Oil City Rd., Forks	2011
Dir. No. 2	Rick Gale	P.O. Box 2405, Forks	2009
Dir. No. 3	Bill Rohde	251 Lupine, Forks	2011
Dir. No. 4	Sharon Penn	4504 Quillayute Rd., Forks	2009
Dir. No. 5	Samuel K McElravy	P O Box 2181, Forks	2011
Fire Protection Distric	ct No. 1 – 6 Year Terms 732-4	4533	
Comm. Pos. #1	Zane Wyll	43 Coleman Pl., P.T.	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Richard A Stapf Jr.	211 Jacob Miller Rd, P.T.	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Jess L Bondurant, JR	93 Saddle Tree Dr., P.T.	2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Fire Protection Distric	ct No. 2 – 6 Year Terms 765 -	2222	
Comm. Pos. #1	David Ward		2012
		P O Box 130, Quil	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Michael K Whittaker	P O Box 220, Quil	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Julie McClanahan	P O Box 92, Quil	2011
Fire Protection Distri	ct No. 3 – 6 Year Terms 437-	2899	
Comm. Pos. #1	Bob Pontius	400 Belfrage Rd., P.L.	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	David L Wheeler	93 Sea Vista Pl., P.L.	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Mike Porter	85 Conifer Court, P.L.	2009
Comm. Pos. #4	Eugene Q Carmody, JR	4 Phinney Ln., P.L.	2013
Comm. Pos. #5	William E Hansen	571 Rainier Ln., P.L.	2011
Fire Protection Distric	ct No. 4 – 6 Year Terms 796 -	4450	
Comm. Pos. #1	Ronald D Garrison	P O Box 325, Brinnon	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Ken McEdwards	P O Box 15, Brinnon	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Meril Smith	P O Box 445, Brinnon	2013

Fire Protection District	t No. 5 – 6 Year Terms 797-7	7711	
Comm. Pos. #1	**Linda Hanel	1451 Old Gardiner Rd. Sequim	2009 for a 2 yr unexp term to '11
Comm. Pos. #2	George Eims	481 Daisy King Rd., Seq	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Barbara Knoepfle	114 Moa Hill Rd., P.T.	2013
Fire Protection District	t No. 7 – 6 Year Terms 962-2	133	
Comm. Pos. #1	Raymond E Rorberg	2242 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	James R (Jim) Stehn	3922 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	**Cliff Hay	2303 Clearwater Rd, Forks	2009 for a short and 6 yr to '15
Water District No. 1 –	6 Year Terms 437-9492		
Comm. Pos. #1	Calvin (Cal) White	121 Shore Dr., P. L.	2009
Comm. Pos. #2	Roy Carlson	170 W Spruce, P.L.	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Raelene Rossart	51 E Alder, P. L.	2013
Water District No. 2 – 6	6 Year Terms 796-4684 / 796	i-4847	
Comm. Pos. #1	Fred R Stern	66 Rocky Pt Rd, Brinnon	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Barbara Schurman	P O Box 196, Brinnon	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Wayne E Schlaefli	P O Box 130, Brinnon	2009
Water District No. 3 –	6 Year Terms (360) 765-4195	; ;	
Comm. Pos. #1	Michael Hayward	211 Bear Rd., Quilcene	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	William Thomas	14500 Coyle Rd., Quilcene	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Troy Breitenfeldt	P O Box 3240, Silverdale	2009
Cemetery District No. 2	1 – 6 Year Terms 796-4585		
Comm. Pos. #1	Karl Springer	P.O. Box 100, Brinnon	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	** Scott Loring	160 Duckabush Park Rd, Brinnon	2009 for a 4 yr unexp to '13
Comm. Pos. #3	Myrtle Corey	4931 Dosewallips Rd., Brinnon	2009
Cemetery District No .2	2 – 6 Year Terms 765-3336		
Comm. Pos. #1	Jacqueline A Bancroft	P O Box 204, Quilcene	2009
Comm. Pos. #2	Ann Knox	P O Box 701, Quilcene	2011
Comm. Pos. #3	Donald L Ward	P O Box 65, Quilcene	2013
Cemetery District No .3	3 – 6 Year Terms (VOTED AND	CREATED NOVEMBER 2006)	
Comm. Pos. #1	Jim Hueter	470 Craig Rd., Gardiner	2013
Comm. Pos. #2	Diane (Movius) Martin	225 Orchard View Ln., Gardiner	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Bob Minty	99 Nebel Dr., Gardiner	2011
Parks & Recreation Dis	trict No. 1 – 4 Year Terms 70	65-5060	
Comm. Pos. #1	**Laron Williams	108 th St SE, Everett	2009 Stricken in '07 on in '09 for a 2 yr unexp to '11
Comm. Pos. #2	Jillian Greenwood	P O Box 236 Quilcene	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Larry Robinson	10 McKee Dr., Quilcene	2009
Comm. Pos. #4	Karen Alls	34 Thousand Trails Rd., Quil	2011
Comm. Pos. #5	**Richard Hull	551 Donald Rd., Quilcene	2009 Stricken in '07 on in '09 for a 2 yr

unexp to '11

Public Hospital District No. 1 - 6 Year Terms (360)374-6054

Comm. Pos. #1	Kathy Dickson	P O Box 2296, Forks	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Nikki Hay	2503 Clearwater Rd., Forks	2013
Comm. Pos. #3	Carol Jean Young	1623 Oil City Rd., Forks	2009

Public Hospital District No. 2 – 6 Year Terms 385-2200

Comm. Pos. #1	Anthony F DeLeo	P O Box 1534, P.H.	2011
Comm. Pos. #2	Chuck Russell	P O Box 459, P. H.	2009
Comm. Pos. #3	Marc Mauney	2133 Oak Bay Rd, P.H.	2013
Comm. Pos. #4	Kathy J Hill	P O Box 733, P.T.	2009
Comm. Pos. #5	Jill Buhler	440 Adelma Bch Rd., P.T.	2013

Public Utility District No. 1 – 6 Year Terms 385-5800

Comm. Dist. #1	Dana Roberts	438 22 nd St., P.T.	2010
Comm. Dist. #2	Ken McMillen	P O Box 368, P. H.	2014
Comm. Dist. #3	Wayne King	751 Gardiner Bch Rd., Seg	2012

Port of Port Townsend - 4 Year Terms 385-2355

Comm. Dist. #1	John Collins	4790 Willamette St., P.T.	2011
Comm. Dist. #2	Dave Thompson	2700 Jefferson Rd., P.T.	2009
Comm. Dist. #3	Herbert F Beck	250 Frank Beck Rd., Quil	2009

Port Ludlow Drainage District - 6 Year Terms 437-0766 / 437-9686 / 437-5153

Comm. Pos. #1	Walter L Cairns	72 Tyee Ln., P. L.	2014 (Feb)
Comm. Pos. #2	James L Laker	612 Rainier Ln., P.L.	2012 (Feb)
Comm. Pos. #3	Leland (Lee) Amundson	32 Navigator Ln., P.L.	2010 (Feb)

City of Port Townsend Council Members – 4 Year Terms 379-5045

Council Pos. #1	Michelle Sandoval	686 Roosevelt St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #2	Catharine Robinson	1070 Tremont St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #3	Laurie Medlicott	1633 Water St. #7, P.T.	2011
Council Pos. #4	George D Randals	P O Box 1873, P.T.	2011
Council Pos. #5	Mark Welch	310 Lincoln St., P.T.	2009
Council Pos. #6	David King	1005 Fir St., P.T.	2011
Council Pos. #7	**Kris Nelson	1805 Gise St., P.T.	2009 fo

Pos. #7 **Kris Nelson 1805 Gise St., P.T. **2009 for a 2 yr unexp to '11**

(** Appointed)

Statewide Elected Officials

GOVERNOR

CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

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Email: http://www.governor.wa.gov/contact/default.asp

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SAM REED

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Washington Secretary of State

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Headquarters: Insurance Building, State Capitol Campus

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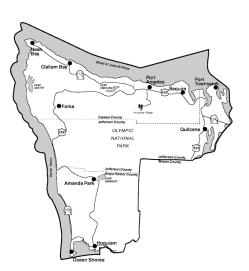
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Λ 24th Legislative District

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History of Washington State Primary Systems

1807 - 1907

Nominees for partisan offices are chosen either by convention or by petition.

1907 - 1934

In 1907, the Washington State Legislature establishes the first direct primary system for partisan candidates, requiring political parties to choose their nominees through a public primary. In this system, separate ballots are printed for each political party and voters may only cast ballots in one party's primary.

1935 - 2003

Washington State's "blanket primary" system is established in 1935. Except for presidential primaries, all properly registered voters can vote for their choice at any primary for "any candidate for each office, regardless of political part of the voter." Under the blanket primary system, citizens may vote for a candidate of one party for one office, and then vote for a candidate of another party for the next office, and engage in cross-over voting or "ticket splitting."

June 26, 2000

The U.S. Supreme Court rules California's blanket primary unconstitutional as violating the political parties' freedom of association. California Democratic Party v. Jones, 530 U.S. 567 (2000). Following this U.S. Supreme Court case, the constitutionality of Washington's blanket primary is challenged by the state Democratic, Republican and Libertarian parties in United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Tacoma.

July 20, 2000

Following a week of negotiations, attorneys for the State and the political parties agree to leave 2000's September primary unchanged.

September 2000

Secretary of State Ralph Munro begins a series of hearings around the state to gather public input on potential changes to the blanket primary system.

January 12, 2001

The new Secretary of State, Sam Reed, releases a report on the blanket primary hearings. The report shows Washington voters strongly favor retaining the blanket primary system - or at least as many features of the blanket primary as possible. The report, which summarizes public input from 11 hearings around the state, notes that "most of the voters (in Washington) are independent and want to continue to participate in the primary without having to affiliate with a political party and without being restricted to the candidates of only one party in the primary." According to the report, voters particularly object to any requirement that they publicly declare party affiliation, either by party registration or by making a choice at the polls.

March 8, 2002

The Federal District Court in Tacoma upholds Washington's blanket primary as constitutional. Democratic Party of Washington State v. Reed (W.D. Wash. 2002). The political parties appeal the decision.

September 15, 2003

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals holds Washington's blanket primary system unconstitutional because it violates the political parties' right of free association. Democratic Party of Washington State v. Reed, 343 F.3d 1198 (9th Cir. 2003), cert. denied, 540 U.S. 1213 (2004).

November 25, 2003

The State of Washington and the Grange petition the United States Supreme Court to review the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision declaring the blanket primary unconstitutional.

January 8, 2004

The Grange files Initiative 872 with the Office of the Secretary of State. Initiative 872 proposes a "top two" primary system in which a voter has "the right to cast a vote for any candidate for each office without any limitation based on party preference or affiliation of either the voter or the candidate." The primary is not intended to act as a nominating system. Instead, the two candidates with the most votes advance to the general election, regardless of political party preference.

February 23, 2004

The United States Supreme Court denies the State's request to review the Ninth Circuit decision. Consequently, the Ninth Circuit opinion declaring Washington's blanket primary

unconstitutional stands. Democratic Party of Washington State v. Reed, 540 U.S. 1213 (2004).

March 10, 2004

The Washington State Legislature enacts a bill which provides for two alternative primary systems. The bill establishes a Top Two style primary system. Under the Top Two approach, the voter does not declare a party affiliation and may vote for any candidate in each race, regardless of the candidate's party preference. The top two candidates in each race advance to the general election, regardless of political party. If the Top Two system is declared unconstitutional, a pick-a-party nominating primary is implemented. Under the pick-a-party primary, also referred to as a Montana-style primary, the voter affiliates with one of the major parties and votes only for candidates of that party. This is a traditional nominating primary in which one candidate from each party advances to the general election. There is no party registration, but the voter is required to momentarily affiliate with a party and only vote for candidates of that party. The voter's party affiliation is confidential. Minor party and independent candidates do not appear in the primary. Minor party and independent candidates hold nominating conventions in the spring and then advance directly to the general election.

April 1, 2004

Governor Gary Locke vetoes the portions of the bill that establish the Top Two primary. As a result, the pick-a-party primary takes effect.

September 2004

The pick-a-party primary is in effect for the September 2004 primary election. By early September, the Office of the Secretary of State receives more than 14,000 calls and letters from voters opposed to the pick-a-party primary. Following the primary election, surveys reveal that only 21% of voters supported the pick-a-party primary.

November 2, 2004

Initiative 872 appears on the general election ballot and is approved by the voters by nearly 60 percent.

May 19, 2005

The Washington State Republican Party files a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Seattle, against Dean Logan, King County Records and Elections Division Manager, and the County Auditors of eight other counties holding partisan elections in 2005. The Washington State Democratic Central Committee and the Washington State Libertarian Party intervene as Plaintiffs. The State of Washington and the Washington State Grange intervene as Defendants. The lawsuit challenges Initiative 872 on the basis that it violates the political parties' right to free association, in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

July 15, 2005

The federal court issues its opinion in the lawsuit challenging the Top Two Primary. Washington State Republican Party v. Logan, 377 F. Supp. 2d 907 (W.D. Wash. 2005). The Court concludes that the Top Two Primary violates the political parties' First Amendment right of free association by allowing any voter, regardless of his or her affiliation to the party, to choose the party's nominee, and allowing any candidate, regardless of party affiliation or relationship to the party, to self-identify as a member of that party and appear on the primary and general election ballot as a candidate for that party. The Court strikes down Initiative 872 in its entirety and specifically states that Washington returns to the pick-a-party primary used in 2004.

August 22, 2006

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirms that Initiative 872 is unconstitutional. Washington State Republican Party v. Washington, 460 F.3d 1108 (9th Cir. 2006).

February 26, 2007

The United States Supreme Court grants the petitions for writ of certiorari filed by the State and the Grange. Washington v. Washington State Republican Party, 127 S. Ct. 1373 (2007). Oral argument is expected for October 2007.

October 1, 2007

The United States Supreme Court hears oral arguments on the constitutionality of a Top Two Primary in the appeal filed by the State and the Washington State Grange. Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al. and State of Washington v. Washington State Republican Party, et al., Nos. 06-713 and 06-730 respectively.

March 18, 2008

The United States Supreme Court overturns the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision, and upholds the constitutionality of Initiative 872. The Court rules that, on its face, I-872 does not impose a severe burden on the political parties' associational rights and that the parties' arguments that voters will be confused can only be evaluated once the primary is implemented. Washington State Grange v. Washington State Republican Party, et al., 552 U.S. (2008).

Initiatives and Referenda (Filed in 2009)

- » Initiatives to the People
- » Initiatives to the Legislature
- » Referendum Measures

There are two types of initiatives:

- <u>Initiatives to the People</u>, if certified to have sufficient signatures, are submitted for a vote of the people at the next state general election.
- <u>Initiatives to the Legislature</u>, if certified, are submitted to the Legislature at its
 next regular session in January. Once submitted, the Legislature must take one
 of the following three actions:
 - 1. The Legislature can adopt the initiative as proposed, in which case it becomes law without a vote of the people;
 - 2. The Legislature can reject or refuse to act on the proposed initiative, in which case the initiative must be placed on the ballot at the next state general election; or
 - 3. The Legislature can approve an alternative to the proposed initiative, in which case both the original proposal and the Legislature's alternative must be placed on the ballot at the next state general election.

There are two types of referenda:

- <u>Referendum Measures</u> are laws recently passed by the Legislature that are placed on the ballot because of petitions signed by voters.
- Referendum Bills are proposed laws referred to the voters by the Legislature.

Proposed Initiatives to the People - 2009

The following is a list of proposed initiatives to the People filed to date with the Office of the Secretary of State. To be certified, a petition must contain the signatures of at least 241,153 registered voters. The deadline for filing petition signatures for the following initiatives is 5:00 p.m. July 3, 2009. Questions regarding the content of initiatives should be directed to the sponsor(s).

NOTE: Initiative numbers are not assigned until the proposal has been reviewed by the state Code Reviser and the sponsor has submitted the final language of the proposed initiative. The content of initiatives is described as general "subject matter" pending the issuance of an official ballot title and summary by the state Attorney General.

• Assigned Number: 1031

Filed: 01/05/2009

Initiative Subject

Related to lower property taxes (Ver A)

*Withdrawn by sponsor 01-09-2008

Assigned Number: 1032

Filed: 01/05/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1032 concerns state, county and city revenue.

*Withdrawn by sponsor on 01-27-2009

Assigned Number: 1033

Filed: 01/05/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1033 concerns state, county and city revenue.

Assigned Number: 1034

Filed: 01/09/2009

Initiative Subject

Related to protecting the Initiative Process

*Withdrawn by sponsor on 01-21-2009

• Assigned Number: 1035

Filed: 01/05/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1035 concerns state, county and city revenue.

*Withdrawn by Sponsor on 01-27-2009

• Assigned Number: 1036

Filed: 01/20/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1036 concerns charges relating to motor vehicles.

• Assigned Number: 1037

Filed: 01/08/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1037 concerns commercial use of military service members' names, portraits or pictures.

Withdrawn by Sponsor 3/18/2009

• Assigned Number: 1038

Filed: 01/20/2009

Initiative Subject

Related to protecting initiative process

*Withdrawn by sponsor on 2-3-2009

• Assigned Number: 1039

Filed: 01/05/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1039 concerns determining the taxable value of

property.

• Assigned Number: 1040

Filed: 01/15/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1040 concerns a supreme ruler of the universe.

*Withdrawn by sponsor on 03-03-09

• Assigned Number: 1041

Filed: 01/06/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1041 concerns driver instruction permit requirements.

• Assigned Number: 1042

Filed: 01/30/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1042 concerns charges relating to motor vehicles.

• Assigned Number: 1043

Filed: 01/13/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1043 concerns public and private enforcement of immigration laws.

Revised by Court Order

• Assigned Number: 1044

Filed: 01/29/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1044 concerns taxes on business receipts.

Assigned Number: 1045

Filed: 01/29/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1045 concerns a state-run health insurance program.

• Assigned Number: 1046

Filed: 01/26/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1046 concerns safety equipment.

• Assigned Number: 1047

Filed: 02/09/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1047 concerns a supreme ruler of the universe.

• Assigned Number: 1048

Filed: 02/13/2009

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1048 concerns the conduct of elections

• Assigned Number: 1049

Filed: 03/06/2009

Ballot Title

Statement of Subject: Initiative Measure No. 1049 concerns charges relating

to motor vehicles.

Assigned Number: (not yet assigned)

Filed: 04/24/2009

Initiative Subject

Related to the tax code

Assigned Number: (not yet assigned)

Filed: 04/24/2009

Initiative Subject

Related to restricted drivers licenses

Assigned Number: (not assigned)

Filed: 01/09/2009

Expired 02-02-2009

Proposed Initiatives to the Legislature - 2009

The following is a list of proposed initiatives to the 2010 Legislature filed to date with the Office of the Secretary of State. To be certified, a petition must contain the signatures of at least 241,153 registered voters. The deadline for filing petition signatures for the following initiatives is 5:00 p.m. December 31, 2009. Questions regarding the content of initiatives should be directed to the sponsor(s).

NOTE: Initiative numbers are not assigned until the proposal has been reviewed by the state Code Reviser and the sponsor has submitted the final language of the proposed initiative. The content of initiatives is described as general "subject matter" pending the issuance of an official ballot title and summary by the state Attorney General.

Assigned Number: (not yet assigned)

Filed: 04/27/2009

Initiative SubjectRelated to Election Petitions

Proposed Referendum Measures - 2009

Referendum petitions against a measure passed by the Legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State not later than ninety days after final adjournment of the session in which the measure passed.

The following is a list of proposed referendum measures filed to date with the Office of the Secretary of State. To be certified, a petition must contain the signatures of at least 120,577 registered voters. The deadline for filing petition signatures for the following referenda is 5:00 p.m. July 25, 2009. Questions regarding the content of referenda should be directed to the sponsor(s).

Assigned Number: 69 Filed: 04/22/2009

Referendum Subject

EHB 1053

Withdrawn by Sponsor

Assigned Number: 70 Filed: 04/29/2009

Referendum Subject

SB 5599

State Initiatives & Referendums 1914 - 2006

	Number Filed	Number Certified	Number Successful	Number Failed
Initiatives to the People	952	128	64	64
Initiatives to the Legislature	379	28	18	10
Referendum Measures (Referred by petition of voters)	66	34	6	28
Referendum Bills (Referred by the Legislature)	51	48	39	9

^{*} Initiatives to the Legislature--In some cases, the initiative was approved by the Legislature without being referred to the vote of the people. In other cases, an alternative to the initiative was approved by the voters.

^{**} Referendum Measures--When a referendum fails, it means that citizens sponsoring referendum measures were successful in preventing newly-enacted legislation from becoming law. Votes cast were in opposition to the measure referred.

Referendum Quick Facts

The REFERENDUM allows citizens, through the petition process, to refer acts of the Legislature to the ballot before they become law. The referendum also permits the Legislature itself to refer proposed legislation to the electorate for approval or rejection.

There are two types of referenda: the referendum bill and the referendum measure. The primary purpose of both is to give voters an opportunity to approve or reject laws either proposed or enacted by the Legislature. The only acts that are exempt from the power of referendum are emergency laws-those the legislature deem necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and the support of state government and its existing institutions.

The two types of referenda are as follows:

- Referendum Measures are laws recently passed by the Legislature that are placed on the ballot because of petitions signed by voters.
- Referendum Bills are proposed laws referred to the electorate by the Legislature.

Referendum measures may be filed any time after the legislature has passed the act that the sponsor wants referred to the ballot. Signature petition sheets must be filed within 90 days after the final adjournment of the legislative session at which the act was passed. The deadline to turn in Referendum petitions is July 25, 2009.

Referendum measures must be certified by the Secretary of State to have a number of petition signatures of legal voters equal to four (4) percent of the total votes cast for the office of Governor in the last regular gubernatorial election (120,577). The referendum is then submitted at the next state general election.

To Become a Washington State Resident & Voter Registration Information

It's easy to become a Washington state resident. Just say you want to be a resident and then take some action that proves that you intend to stay.

Examples of actions you can take:

- Obtain a Washington state driver's license
- Register to vote
- Buy property

Voting Rights:

For information about residency and voting rights, refer to the Frequently Asked Questions on the Secretary of State Web site.

Social and Health Services:

There may be additional residency requirements in order to be eligible for certain social services and/or health services. See the Residency Requirements section of Department of Social and Health Services Web site for more information.

College Tuition:

To qualify for resident tuition, state law requires that you be a state resident for 12 months. The University of Washington has a guide to help determine eligibility at http://www.washington.edu/students/reg/residency.html. More information about residency requirements that apply to students in the state of Washington is available at the Higher Education Coordinating Board's Student Residency Web site.

Taxes:

The Department of Revenue has also established a definition of residency for sales and use tax purposes which can be viewed at

http://dor.wa.gov/content/contactus/con residdef.aspx.

Residency and Voting Rights

To be eligible to register to vote in Washington, you must be a resident of the state. The term residence is used differently for a variety of legal situations. For example, residency for tuition at a state college is defined by statutes dealing with state institutions of higher education. Residency for unemployment benefits or financial assistance is defined by statutes dealing with those topics. Similarly, for the purposes of voting, residency is defined in the State Constitution and in election statutes.

The Washington State Constitution states:

All persons of the age of eighteen years or over who are citizens of the United States and who have lived in the state, county, and precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote, except those disqualified by [a felony conviction or mental incompetence], shall be entitled to vote at all elections

Article VI, section 1. For the purpose of registering and voting, a person's residence is a person's permanent address where he or she physically resides and maintains his or her abode. A voter who lacks a traditional residential address, such as a person who resides in a shelter, park, motor home or marina, is assigned a precinct based on the voter's physical location. For voting purposes, you may not have more than one residence.

State laws regarding voting residency include Article VI, sections 1 and 4 of the State Constitution, RCW 29A.04.151, and RCW 29A.08.112.

When does my residence change?

Once a residence is established, it exists until a new residence is established. A voter does not lose his or her voting residency if absent due to state or federal employment, military service, school attendance, confinement in a public prison, out-of-state business, or navigation at sea. You must physically leave the previous residence with the intention of establishing a new residence at another location. Intention to reside in a particular place - permanently or for an unspecified period of time - is an important factor in determining your residence for voting purposes.

Is it legal for someone else to use my address for voter registration even though the person does not live here anymore?

Yes. In many circumstances, it is the only address the person can use for voter registration. For example, a member of the military stationed overseas or out of state who formerly resided at your address may continue to use that address for voter registration purposes.

What are the penalties for voting or registering to vote if I am ineligible?

These crimes are class C felonies punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. RCW 29A.84.130 governs registering to vote when unqualified, and RCW 29A.84.660 governs voting when unqualified.

What can I do if I know someone is not eligible to vote but is still registered to vote?

Suggest to the person that he or she contact the county elections department right away to have his or her registration canceled.

What should I do if I want to challenge another person's voter registration?

You must file a voter challenge with the county elections department in the county where the voter is registered to vote.

Voter Qualifications:

To register to vote in the state of Washington, you must be:

- A citizen of the United States
- A legal resident of Washington State
- At least 18 years old by Election Day

If you have been convicted of a felony, you must have your rights restored before you register to vote. In the state of Washington, you do not have to register by political party.

Registration Deadlines:

You can register to vote by sending in a completed Mail-in Voter Registration Form at least thirty days before the August Primary date. Effective July 26, 2009 the 30 day cutoff changes to 29 days for all elections. Additionally, if you are not currently registered to vote in Washington you may register in person by going to your county elections department up to (8) eight days before the August Primary date. Effective July 26, 2009, the 15 day cutoff before an election changes to (8) eight days before an election. (Refer to "Dates to Remember" for specific cutoff dates.)

If you have moved or changed your name, you may use the Mail-in Voter Registration Form to update your existing voter registration.

ID Necessary to Register and Vote

If you register by mail and do not have a Washington State driver's license, Washington State ID card, or a Social Security number, you will be required to provide one of the following items when you cast your ballot.

- Valid photo ID
- Valid tribal ID of a federally recognized Indian tribe in Washington State
- Copy of a current utility bill
- Current bank statement
- Copy of a current government check
- Copy of a current paycheck
- A government document, other than a voter registration card, that shows both your name and address

If you do not provide one of the above items either before or at the time of voting, your ballot will not be counted

Change of Residence:

If you move to a **new** county, you must complete a new voter registration. If you move within the same county, you do not need to reregister, but you must request a transfer of you registration. This can be done by using a mail-in registration form, or by calling or writing you county elections department.

NOTE: You must transfer your registration at least **30 days** before the election to be eligible to vote in your new precinct. **Effective July 26, 2009 – The 30 day cutoff changes to 29 days.**

Keep Your Registration Up-to-Date!

A registered voter who fails to transfer his or her residential address by the deadline may vote according to his or her previous registration address.

Or call the County Auditor at 360.385.9118 or County Elections Department at 360.385.9119, or see the County Auditors List on the Secretary of State's web site: http://www.secstate.wa.gov/elections/

Using the Mail-In Voter Registration Form:

You can use the Mail-In Registration Form to:

Sign up to vote in Washington state

Update your registration if you move to a new address or change you name

OR

Please complete all sections. Once you have signed the completed form, mail it to the address printed on the form or place it in an envelope and mail it to:

Office of the Secretary of State Voter Registration By Mail P O Box 40230 Olympia, WA 98504-0230 Jefferson County Auditor P O Box 563 Port Townsend WA 98368

If you are qualified and the information on your form is complete, you will be mailed a voter registration card which will identify your voting precinct.

Sample - State Mail-in Voter Registration Form

Mail-In Voter Registration Form Secretary of State



You may use this form to:

- · Register to vote in Washington state;
- · Update your registration if you move;
- · Change your name;
- · Request ongoing absentee ballots.

Please complete all the information in boxes 1 through 10 on the voter registration form below. Be sure to include your signature in box 10. Once you have filled out this form, fold on the dotted lines, seal flap, and mail.

If you are physically unable to sign this form, please mark an X in box 10 and have the person who assisted you in completing this form complete

If submitting this form by mail and you are re-registering to vote for the first time in this state, and did not enter any information into box 1A or B you must provide a copy of one of the following:

- Current photo ID
- · Current utility bill
- Bank statement
- · Government check
- Paycheck
- · or other government document that shows your name and address

Use Black Pen - Please Print Clean	h. 🗆	ADDRESS CHANGE		S CHINCTON	□ NEW DECIS	DATION	IN WASHINGTON		
	, 🗆					IKAHON	IN WASHINGTON		
NOTE: Do not complete this form if you are not a U.S. Citizen									
Will you be at least 18 years of age or older before election day? OYES NO Are you a Citizen of the United States? OYES NO									
	Federal & State Law require you to provide your WA Driver's or WA ID Card.								
	If you do not have a WA Driver's License or ID Card, provide the last 4 digits of your Social Security Number.								
1 A. WA Driver's License	A. WA Driver's License B. Last 4 Digits/SSN Check here if you do not have a WA Driver SN. Date of Birth (Month/Day/Year)								
2 Last Name				Male Female	<u> </u>				
4 First Name	4 First Name			OJr. OⅡ OSr. OⅢ	E-Mail Address	(optio	nal)		
Washington Resident Address (Re	equired)		City	or Town					
6 Mailing Address Where You Get Y	Mailing Address Where You Get Your Mail (if different from above)			City or Town			ZIP Code		
Check any that apply! Military Domestic OMilitary Fo	7 Check any that apply! Military Domestic Military Foreign National Guard/Reserves U.S. Citizen Overseas No. Citizen Overseas								
g I was previously registered under	this name and address								
NAME				Sign as pre	viously registere	d			
STREET	STREETOUNTYX						I		
CITY	STA	TEZIP							
— — — — — — — — — — FOLD HERE SECOND — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —									
WARNING: If you knowingly provide false information on this voter registration form or knowingly make a false declaration about your qualifications for voter registration, you will have committed a class C felony that is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years, or by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars or both imprisonment and fine. (RCW 29A.08.210)									
10 Voter Declaration									
By signing this document, I hereby assert, under penalty of perjury, that I am legally eligible to vote. If I am found to have voted illegally, I may be prosecuted and/or fined for this illegal act. In addition, I hereby acknowledge that my name and last known address will be forwarded to the appropriate state and/or federal authorities if I am found to have voted illegally. (RCW 29A.08.210)									
■ I declare that the facts on this registration form are true; ■ I am a citizen of the United States:									
I am not presently denied my civil rights as a result of being convicted of a felony;									
 I will have lived in Washington state at this address for thirty days immediately before the next election at which I vote; 									
■ I will be at least eighteen years old when I vote.									
(RCW 29A.08,230)									
SIGN OR MA	RK IN THE BOX								
x									
If you are physically unable to sign	IAME			٦ .			, ,		
your name, please have the person		1 .	DATE CLONIED		, ,				
who assisted you in completing this	ADDRESS:			⊣ '	DATE SIGNED	Mon	th/Day/Voor		
who assisted you in completing this form provide the following:	ADDRESS] '	DATE SIGNED	Mon	th/Day/Year		

Military and Overseas Voters

How to Register

You may download the Washington <u>Voter Registration Form</u> or the <u>Federal Postcard</u> <u>Application</u> to register to vote. Send the form to:

Washington Secretary of State Elections Division PO Box 40237 Olympia, WA 98504-0237

If you wish to fax this information, you may contact your county elections office. View list of all County Auditors.

How to Receive a Ballot

Election officials in Washington State are concerned that all military and overseas voters receive their ballots in a timely manner that allows them to be returned in time to be counted. In order to accomplish this, most counties have added services such as:

- Faxing a blank ballot
- Emailing a blank ballot
- Sending a ballot by regular mail
- Sending a ballot by priority mail or other delivery services.

You may request an absentee ballot by contacting your <u>County Auditor</u> or by using the <u>Federal Postcard Application</u>.

How to Return a Voted Ballot

Election officials in Washington State continue to count valid absentee ballots returned after an election as long as they are either postmarked, or signed and dated, no later than Election Day. Absentee ballots may be returned up to 15 days after a primary election or special election, and 21 days after a general election.

In order to ensure that your ballot is counted, there are things you can do:

- Be sure to sign and date your absentee ballot envelope.
- Request your absentee ballot as early as possible, requesting an alternative delivery method.
- Vote and return your ballot as early as possible.

Sample – Federal Voter Registration Form Standard Form 76A (Rev. 10-2005) REGISTRATION AND ABSENTEE BALLOT REQUEST - FEDERAL POST CARD APPLICATION (FPCA) 1. I REQUEST ABSENTEE BALLOTS FOR ALL ELECTIONS IN WHICH I AM ELIGIBLE TO VOTE AND I AM (Mark only one): (a) A MEMBER OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES OR MERCHANT MARINE ON ACTIVE DUTY, OR AN ELIGIBLE SPOUSE OR DEPENDENT (b) A U.S. CITIZEN RESIDING OUTSIDE THE U.S. TEMPORARILY (c) A U.S CITIZEN RESIDING OUTSIDE THE U.S. INDEFINITELY 2. MY INFORMATION (Required) TYPED OR PRINTED NAME (Last, First, Middle) b. PREVIOUS NAME (if applicable) c. SEX d. RACE | e. DATE OF BIRTH f. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER g. STATE DRIVER'S LICENSE OR I.D. NUMBER (MMDDYYYY) h. TELEPHONE NUMBER (No DSN number; include all international prefixes) i. FAX NUMBER (No DSN number; include all international prefixes) J. EMAIL ADDRESS 3. MY VOTING RESIDENCE ADDRESS (Required) (Military, use legal residence. Overseas citizens, use last legal residence in U.S.) a. NUMBER AND STREET (Cannol be a P.O. Box) b. CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE . COUNTY 4. WHERE TO SEND MY VOTING MATERIALS a. MY CURRENT ADDRESS (Where I five now) (Required) MY FORWARDING ADDRESS (NOTE: Complete 4b. only if you do not want your ballot mailed to the address in Black 4a.) c. I PREFER TO RECEIVE MY ABSENTEE BALLOT, AS PERMITTED BY MY STATE, BY: MAIL FAX **EMAIL** 5. MY POLITICAL PARTY PREFERENCE (Optional, but may be required by states to register to vote in primary elections): 6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Designate the period for which you want to receive ballots - see instructions for Block 6, paragraph (3). Consult the Voting Assistance Guide for other specific state instructions.) 7. AFFIRMATION (Required) I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that: 1. I am a member of the Uniformed Services or merchant marine on active duly or an eligible spouse or dependent of such a member, or a U.S. citizen temporarily residing outside the U.S., or other U.S. citizen residing outside the U.S., and 2. I am a U.S. citizen, at least 18 years of age (or will be by the day of the election), eligible to vote in the requested jurisdiction, and 3. I have not been convicted of a felony or other disqualifying offense or been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or if so, my voting rights have been reinstated, and I am not registering, requesting a ballot, or voting in any other jurisdiction in the U.S., and My signature and date below indicate when I completed this document, and The information on this form is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that a material misstatement of fact in completion of this document may constitute grounds for conviction of perjury. Signed: (MMDDYYYY) (Witness/Notary and Address (if required)) (MMDDYYYY) The information contained herein is for official use only. Any unauthorized release of this information may be punishable by law

Felons and Voting Rights

Felon vote restoration - HB 1517

Effective Date: July 26, 2009

This bill restores the right to vote to persons convicted of a felony in a Washington State Court when he or she ceases to be under the authority of the Department of Corrections. If a person fails to repay legal financial obligations timely, the Prosecutor can bring an action in Superior Court to re-revoke the right to vote.

Who is Eligible to Vote in Washington?

To be eligible to vote, a person must be:

- A United States citizen;
- At least 18 years of age; and
- A resident of the precinct for at least 30 days before the election.

These minimum requirements are in the Washington State Constitution (Article VI, Section 1).

Who is Ineligible to Vote?

A person loses the right to vote if he or she is:

- Judicially declared mentally incompetent; or
- Convicted of an "infamous crime," and the person's civil rights have not been restored.

These disqualifications are in the Washington State Constitution (Article VI, Section 3)

What is an "Infamous Crime?"

An "<u>infamous crime</u>" is "a crime punishable by death in the state penitentiary or imprisonment in a state correctional facility."

Only a <u>felony</u> offense can be punishable by death or imprisonment in a state correctional facility. State correctional facilities, commonly known as prisons, are under the authority of the state <u>Department of Corrections</u>.

Consequently, a conviction for a felony disqualifies a person from voting until the right to vote is restored.

What if the person never served time in prison?

If the person was convicted of a felony, the person is disqualified from voting until the right to vote is restored. Even if the person never actually served time in prison, the felony conviction is punishable in prison and therefore disqualifies the person from voting until the right is restored.

Does a Misdemeanor Conviction Disqualify a Person from Voting?

No, a <u>misdemeanor</u> offense has a maximum sentence of one year or less. A misdemeanor cannot be punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional facility because only sentences over one year may be served in a state correctional facility.

Consequently, a conviction for a misdemeanor does not disqualify a person from voting.

Does a Conviction in Juvenile Court Disqualify a Person from Voting?

No, a sentence for a juvenile court conviction is not served in a state correctional facility, but in a juvenile detention facility or a facility under the authority of the <u>Juvenile</u> <u>Rehabilitation Administration</u>.

Consequently, a juvenile court conviction does not disqualify a person from voting.

However, a person under the age of 18 can be convicted in "adult" Superior Court, rather than juvenile court. A person who is convicted of a felony in adult court may be sentenced to a <u>correctional facility</u>, even if under the age of 18. In that case, the felony conviction does disqualify the person from voting until the right to vote is restored.

How Can a Person Get the Right to Vote Restored?

<u>Generally, a person must complete all the requirements of all felony sentences</u> before the right to vote may be restored. This also applies to the right to serve on a jury, sign an initiative, or run for office.

For example, if a person was convicted of a felony in 1998, 2000 and 2002, the person must complete the sentences for all three cases before the right to vote is restored. In order to complete a felony sentence, the person is no longer supervised by the Department of Corrections, has paid off all fines, restitution and other court costs, and has completed all other outstanding requirements.

By itself, a Certificate of Discharge may not confirm that a felon is once again eligible to vote. A felon must have a Certificate of Discharge, or other order indicating that the sentence is complete, for <u>each</u> felony conviction. Consequently, a felon might have a

Certificate of Discharge for a 1998 conviction, but is still ineligible to vote due to outstanding convictions from 2000 and 2002.

The specific process for getting the right to vote restored depends on <u>when</u> and <u>where</u> the person was convicted.

If the Felony Occurred Since July 1, 1984:

The Superior Court where the person was convicted is commonly known as "the sentencing court." The sentencing court will issue a <u>Certificate of Discharge</u> once all requirements of the felony sentence have been completed.

The Certificate of Discharge is proof that the sentence for <u>that conviction</u> has been completed. The Certificate does not restore the right to possess firearms and does not clear the conviction for purposes of criminal histories or employment background checks.

The person should first check the court file in the County Clerk's Office to see if a Certificate of Discharge has already been issued. A Certificate of Discharge may have been issued and placed in the court file even if the felon never received a copy. If the sentencing court has already issued a Certificate, the person should request a copy.

If the person has paid all fines, restitution and other costs, DOC has ended all supervision, and the sentencing court still has not issued a Certificate of Discharge, the person may petition the sentencing court to issue the Certificate.

The Administrative Office of the Courts has <u>forms</u> and additional information about petitioning the sentencing court for the Certificate of Discharge.

If the person was not convicted of a violent offense or a sex offense, has served at least half of the term of community supervision, and has completed all other sentence requirements, the person may <u>petition</u> the sentencing court for a Certificate of Discharge. The court may consider the petition, but is not required to issue a Certificate of Discharge.

If the Felony Occurred Before July 1, 1984:

If the felony occurred prior to July 1, 1984, and the person has completed all requirements of the sentence, the person may petition the <u>Indeterminate Sentencing Review Board</u>. The Indeterminate Sentencing Review Board has additional information on its <u>website</u>. The Board may be reached at (360) 493-9266.

If the person received a <u>suspended sentence</u> instead of a prison term, and completed all requirements of the suspended sentence, the person should check the court file in the County Clerk's Office to see if a Certificate of Discharge has already been issued. A

Certificate of Discharge may have already been issued and placed in the court file, even if the felon never received a copy. If the sentencing court has not already issued a Certificate, the person can petition the court to issue a Certificate. The Administrative Office of the Courts has <u>forms</u> and additional information about petitioning the sentencing court for the Certificate of Discharge.

If the Conviction was in Federal Court:

The Washington State <u>Clemency and Pardons Board</u> has the authority to restore civil rights for a person convicted of a felony in federal court. For more information about petitioning the Clemency and Pardons Board, call (360) 902-4111.

If the Conviction Occurred in another State:

Each state has its own laws regarding losing the right to vote if convicted of a felony. For example, some states restore the right to vote as soon as the prison term is completed. In Maine and Vermont, a convicted felon does not lose the right to vote. In every other state, persons convicted of a felony lose the right to vote for a period of time.

If the person would be eligible to vote in the state where convicted, the person is eligible to vote in Washington. Click <u>here</u> for a map showing voting rights restoration laws in other states. Contact the <u>state elections office</u> in the state where convicted to find out how to restore the right to vote.

If the right to vote has not been restored under the laws of the state where convicted, the person may petition the Washington State <u>Clemency and Pardons Board</u> for an order restoring the right to vote. Call (360) 902-4111.

Pardons:

A pardon by the Governor or the President restores the right to vote.

Where can a Person Obtain Assistance?

The Administrative Office of the Courts has <u>forms</u> and additional information about petitioning the sentencing court for the Certificate of Discharge.

Assistance and additional information may be available from the following organizations:

- Washington LawHelp
- Coordinated Legal Education, Advice and Referral system 1-888-201-1014
- American Civil Liberties Union of Washington State (206) 624-2180
- Lawyer Referral Agencies
- County Bar Associations

Voting Before the Right to Vote is Restored:

Knowingly <u>registering</u> to vote when not eligible is a class C felony.

Knowingly voting when not eligible is a class C felony.

A class C felony is punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Click <u>here</u> for relevant law.

III. What Screening for Felons is Occurring?

Washington law requires voters to be registered in order to vote in an election.

The Secretary of State's Office maintains one statewide list of voters that serves as the official list of registered voters for Washington. The statewide list of voters is maintained in the state voter registration database, known as the "VRDB." The VRDB was launched in 2006 following state and federal legislation that passed in 2002. More information about the voter registration database is available here.

<u>State law</u> requires the Secretary of State's Office to use available data to screen the list of registered voters for ineligible felons. Four times a year, the Secretary of State's Office compares information on the 3.5 million people registered to vote to felon data maintained by other state agencies.

The matching criteria used for these screenings are first name, middle initial, last name, and date of birth.

Are All Felons who are Ineligible to Vote Prevented from Registering?

There is no list of <u>all</u> people who are ineligible to vote.

This is because the requirements in state law for regaining the right to vote do not match the databases of information available. While state law requires a person to have completed <u>all</u> requirements of <u>all</u> felony convictions in order to regain the right to vote, there is no database that accurately lists a history of all people who have ever been convicted of a felony while simultaneously excluding those felons who have completed all requirements of all felony sentences.

Whether the right to vote has been restored is based on the status of court files, not the person. There is no criminal background investigation conducted each time a person registers to vote.

To absolutely guarantee that each person who votes in an election has not previously been disqualified due to a felony conviction, at the time that each voted ballot is

received, a criminal background investigation would have to be conducted on the voter returning that voted ballot.

However, the Secretary of State's Office and the 39 county elections departments investigate known ineligible voters, conduct quarterly screenings using the information that is available, follow up on notices received from the Superior Courts and the federal courts, and cancel the registrations of voters who are ineligible to vote.

Cases of ineligible voters casting a ballot in an election are referred to County Prosecuting Attorneys' Offices. Knowingly voting when ineligible is a felony offense.

There are three state agencies that maintain data on convicted felons. The Secretary of State's Office currently uses two of these three sources to screen for ineligible felons.

The Department of Corrections:

The Secretary of State's Office does use information from the <u>Department of Corrections</u> to screen for ineligible felons.

Department of Corrections data that the Secretary of State's Office uses includes felons who are in a Department of Corrections facility, such as a prison, and felons who are out in the community but still under Department of Corrections supervision, commonly known as probation. Anyone who is currently incarcerated in a Department of Corrections facility or under Department of Corrections supervision for a felony conviction is ineligible to vote because the person has not yet completed the sentence.

The Secretary of State's Office does not use historical files maintained by the Department of Corrections because that data is not current and therefore not reliable for purposes of determining voting eligibility. The Department of Corrections maintains partial records of convictions dating back to the early 1900s. These historical records include misdemeanors, cases that have been closed by the Department of Corrections, and cases in which the sentence has been completed. Historical data is not reliable for determining whether a person currently has the right to vote.

Administrative Office of the Courts:

The Secretary of State's Office does use information from the <u>Administrative Office of</u> the Courts to screen for ineligible felons.

The Superior Courts maintain the court files for felony criminal cases. Court files, both the physical file and the electronic version, are managed on a case-by-case basis. The Administrative Office of the Courts database was developed to manage civil and criminal cases in the Superior Courts. It was not developed to run queries for voting eligibility.

For convictions prior to 2006, the Administrative Office of the Courts database maintained information on whether a criminal charge in Superior Court resulted in a criminal conviction. But the database did not systematically differentiate a misdemeanor conviction from a felony conviction. Because the right to vote is only revoked due to a felony conviction, this distinction is crucial. It is likely that this information is available in each court file, in the event that someone researches the outcome of a particular case. But it is not available as a separate field of information that could be queried, which is essential in order to screen against a list of 3.5 million people. A criminal background investigation is not conducted for each registered voter.

Beginning in 2006, the Administrative Office of the Courts database began to track, as a separate field of information, whether each Superior Court conviction is a felony. Using this information, these criminal cases can be identified more accurately.

Similar changes have occurred with regards to Certificates of Discharge. Historically, courts have issued a variety of court orders that all had the same legal effect of restoring the right to vote. This variety did not systematically capture which cases were complete and which were not. Beginning in 2006, the courts began to use consistent coding to identify that a Certificate of Discharge has been issued for a case.

Consequently, the Secretary of State's Office does use information from the Administrative Office of the Courts regarding felony convictions dating back through 2006, but does not use information from the Administrative Office of the Courts regarding felony convictions that occurred prior to 2006.

Washington State Patrol:

The Secretary of State's Office does not use data from the Washington State Patrol criminal history database to screen for ineligible felons because this data is overinclusive.

The <u>Washington State Patrol</u> is the central repository for criminal history information for the state. Fingerprint images, and information about the subsequent cases, are submitted by local criminal justice agencies and entered into a central database. Because the purpose is to record all arrest and conviction information for each person, and because criminal defendants often provide aliases, the data is organized according to <u>fingerprint images</u>, not name and date of birth information.

For example, the first time a person is arrested the person's fingerprints are taken by the arresting law enforcement agency and sent to the Washington State Patrol. The Washington State Patrol assigns each set of prints a State Identification (SID) Number. Any name and date of birth information provided at the time of the arrest are listed with that State Identification number. From then on, every time that person comes into the criminal justice system and fingerprints are taken, such as another arrest or a conviction

in Superior Court, the person's fingerprints are matched to the pre-existing State Identification number, and any additional name and date of birth information also gets listed under that State Identification number. Because a felon may provide a variety of names and dates of birth each time he or she is arrested, after a period of time, one set of prints may have two dozen names and a dozen dates of birth listed with it.

The purpose of the Washington State Patrol database is to provide fingerprint background checks on individuals. These background checks are conducted for a particular person, or for a particular set of prints. The data is not intended to wholesale screen 3.5 million registered voters.

The Washington State Patrol data includes arrest and conviction information. The WSP database does <u>not</u> track whether a sentence was subsequently completed, or a conviction that was subsequently overturned on appeal. The WSP database was not developed for criminal justice purposes, not for purposes of determining voting eligibility.

<u>The Secretary of State's Office and some</u> County Clerk's Offices analyzed a small sample of records following a comparison of WSP data to the statewide list of registered voters. County Clerk's Offices researched approximately 330 records in which WSP records matched information in the statewide list of voters. Only about 48% of the WSP records sampled were valid for purposes of a statewide felon screening.

In approximately 40% of the records researched, the WSP record matched a court file with a felony conviction, but the court had issued a Certificate of Discharge or other court order restoring the right to vote. In these cases, even though a record in the WSP database indicates that the person has been convicted of a felony, the person may have the right to vote restored.

In approximately 12% of the records researched, there were significant discrepancies between the WSP information and the information in the court file. For example, a person was initially charged with a felony but eventually convicted of a misdemeanor, the conviction was in juvenile court, the WSP record did not identify a court file correctly, or the name in the WSP file does not match the name in the court file.

Will All Ineligible Felons Be Identified in these Screenings?

No. Felons who were convicted prior to 2006, and are no longer in a Department of Corrections prison or under Department of Corrections supervision, cannot be identified in these screenings because they are not included in the Department of Corrections data or the Administrative Office of the Courts data.

For example, a person who was convicted in 1992 and is no longer under Department of Corrections supervision, but still owes money for fines and restitution, is ineligible to

vote because the sentence is not yet complete. This person would not be identified in the Department of Corrections data because he is no longer in the Department of Corrections system, and would not be identified in the data from the Administrative Office of the Courts because his conviction occurred prior to 2006. This person would not be identified in the quarterly screenings.

There is no reliable list that identifies all ineligible felons accurately. The databases used by these three agencies were developed for their intended purposes in the criminal justice system:

- Department of Corrections to track inmates;
- Administrative Office of the Courts to track civil and criminal court cases; and
- Washington State Patrol to provide all arrest and disposition information for fingerprint background checks.

The intended purpose of these databases was not to determine voting eligibility.

How Else Are Felons Identified?

The County Clerk's Offices in each county are required to send the County Auditor a copy or list of Superior Court convictions. This usually occurs on a weekly basis. County Auditors are also periodically notified of felony convictions in federal court. The County Auditor must <u>cancel</u> the voter registration of a person who has just been convicted of a felony. Since the beginning of 2006, approximately 7,126 registrations have been cancelled due to a felony conviction based on information received from a County Clerk's Office or federal court.

What does the Secretary of State's Office do with Voters Identified in a Felon Screening?

Each voter identified in a felon screening is sent a letter explaining that:

- A person who has been convicted of a felony is disqualified from voting until the right is restored;
- The voter has been identified as ineligible to vote due to information maintained by the Courts or by the Department of Corrections;
- The voter's registration will be cancelled in 30 days unless he or she contacts his or her county elections office to dispute the information.

A <u>flyer</u> is provided with the letter to explain how to get the right to vote restored, including contact information for the 39 County Clerk's Offices in the state.

Any voter who receives this letter and feels that there has been an error is encouraged to contact his or her <u>county elections office</u> to request a hearing. For more information on the hearing process, <u>click here</u>.

Once the letter is mailed, the voter's registration status is changed to "pending cancellation." The person is not mailed a ballot while the cancellation is pending. The person must contact the County Auditor's Office within 30 days to dispute the pending cancellation. Reasons for disputing the finding could be that the conviction was not a felony, that the person has completed his sentence, or that the person convicted and the person registered are not the same person.

If the person does not dispute the finding, or is unsuccessful, the registration is cancelled after 30 days. Since the beginning of 2006, approximately 4,484 registrations have been cancelled due to a felony conviction based on a screening by the Secretary of State's Office.

Requesting Voter Registration Data

Voter Registration Data Order Form & Affidavit

P O Box 563, Port Townsend WA 98368 (360) 385-9119

Order Date:Order Placed By:	
Campaign / Organization:	
Contact Person:	Phone No:
Address:	_ E-Mail:
Requested Information:	
Format:	Delivery:
List, Labels, CD or E-Mail (electronic file w	mailed / Picked up / e-mailed ***********************************
COMPUTER LISTS CAN BE REQUESTED BY: MAI County wide District(s) Precinct(s)	LING LABELS CAN BE EITHER: Individual or Household
Voting History Specify up to 5 dates:;; - Lists / Labels are usually available within 1 - Lists / Labels must be paid at time of order	to 2 working days after receipt of your request.

person, upon written request, PROVIDED: That such lists commercial purposes (RCW 29A.08.720) I further understand that any violation of RCW 29A.08.72 felony punishable by imprisonment in a state correction f more than ten thousand dollars or both such fine and improved RCW 29A.08.740.	nish current lists and / or labels of registered voters to any be used for political purposes and shall not be used for any 0 relating to the use of lists of registered voters is a class C facility for a period of not more than five years or a fine of not prisonment, in addition to possible civil penalties as cited in a the laws of the state of Washington that I will not use said rohibited by law.
x	Date:
Signature of Requestor X Signature of Witness	Date:
For office use only:	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Date received: Approved by: Payment: Cash / Check No Order picked up by or delivered to:	Date of Delivery: Order filled by:

List and Labels Price List

Voter File

List / Paper - MVMJ004 \$ 0.15 / page

List / Electronic text file (emailed) - MVMJ004 No Charge

Labels / Sheets - MVMJ010 \$ 0.25 / sheet

Election File

List of Ballots Returned / Electronic (emailed)	* No Charge
List of Ballots <i>NOT</i> Returned / Electronic (emailed)	*No Charge
List of Ballots Returned / Paper	\$ 0.15 / page
List of Ballots <i>NOT</i> Returned / Paper	\$ 0.15 / page

Candidate Street List

Walking List / emailed	*No Charge
Walking List / Paper	\$ 0.15 / page

^{*} There is a \$5.00 charge if the information is requested on a CD

Give copy of the RCW to requestor.

Title 29A RCW: Elections

29A.08.740 Violations of restricted use of registered voter data – Penalties - Liabilities.

- (1) Any person who uses registered voter data furnished under RCW 29A.08.720 for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value is guilty of a Class C felony punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for a period of not more than five years or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or both such fine and imprisonment, and is liable to each person provided such advertisement or solicitation, without the person's consent, for the nuisance value of such person having to dispose of it, which value is herein established at five dollars for each item mailed or delivered to the person's residence. However, a person who mails or delivers any advertisement, offer, or solicitation for a political purpose is not liable under this section unless the person is liable under subsection (2) of this section. For purposes of this subsection, two or more attached papers or sheets or two or more papers that are enclosed in the same envelope or container or are folded together are one item. Merely having a mailbox or other receptacle for mail on or near the person's residence is not any indication that the person consented to receive the advertisement or solicitation. A class action may be brought to recover damages under this section, and the court may award a reasonable attorney's fee to any party recovering damages under this section.
- (2) Each person furnished data under RCW 29A.08.720 shall take reasonable precautions designed to assure that the data is not used for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value. However, the data may be used for any political purpose. Where failure to exercise due care in carrying out this responsibility results in the data being used for such purposes, then such person is jointly and severally liable for damages under subsection (1) of this section along with any other person liable under subsection (1) of this section for the misuse of such data.

Order Form -- Statewide Voter Registration Data Base



 \mathbf{Y} ou have requested a statewide list of registered voters for your organization. Included is a copy of Washington State law pertaining to the use of this information.

Please complete the lower portion of this letter, filling out the shipping information and choosing the file format. Then, along with the \$30.00 fee to cover reproduction costs, return the signed portion to the address below. Once payment and this signed form are received, the CD, with the statewide list of registered voters in the file format of your choice as designated below, and will be sent by FedEx or mail.

If you would prefer, you may order and pay for the CD, by credit card, online by going to the following web site: https://www.secstate.wa.gov/elections/vrdb_order.aspx

If you have any questions regarding the use of this information, please contact our office.

Randy Newton VRDB Support

Office of the Secretary of State Attn: VRDB Support PO Box 40237 Olympia, WA 98504 Phone: 360.902-4194

Fax: 360.664.2971		
File Formats Available: (Please choose one)		
☐ Fixed Length Text ☐ Tab Delimited Te	ext MS Access File	
purpose of mailing or delivering any adver organization, product or service or for the	the electronic media, shall not be used for the tisement of offer for any property, establishment, purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for OVIDED, HOWEVER, that such data may be used for any	
I have read and understand the above statement and agree to use this information for political purposes only. I have been given a copy of RCW 29A.08.740 in regards to the penalties and liabilities.		
Signed	Date	
Print Name	-	
Shipping/Mailing Address	Shipping/Mailing City, State, Zip	

Phone number for Fed Ex

Email Address

RCW 29A.08.740

Violations of restricted use of registered voter data — Penalties — Liabilities. (Effective January 1, 2006.)

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- (2) Each person furnished data under RCW 29A.08.720 shall take reasonable precautions designed to assure that the data is not used for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value. However, the data may be used for any political purpose. Where failure to exercise due care in carrying out this responsibility results in the data being used for such purposes, then such person is jointly and severally liable for damages under subsection (1) of this section along with any other person liable under subsection (1) of this section for the misuse of such data.

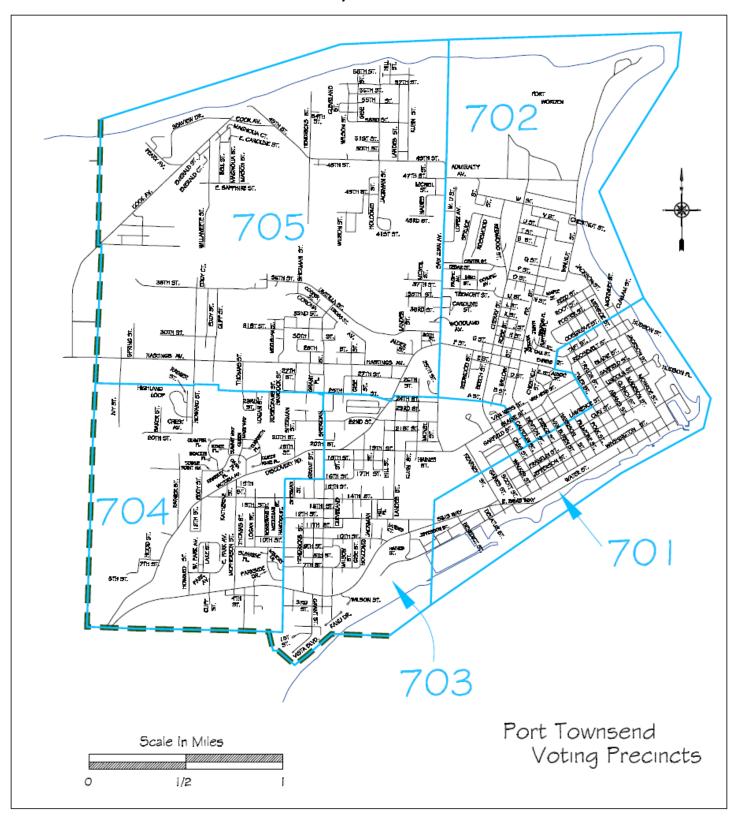
[2005 c 246 § 19. Prior: 2003 c 111 § 249; 2003 c 53 § 176; 1999 c 298 § 2; 1992 c 7 § 32; 1974 ex.s. c 127 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 111 § 4. Formerly RCW 29.04.120.]

Notes:

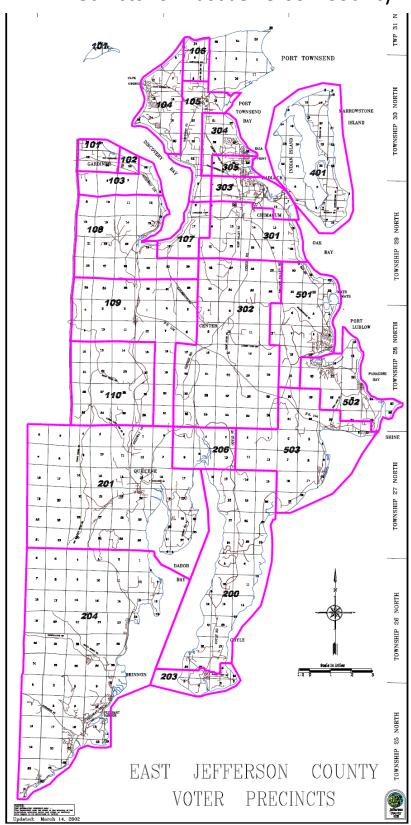
Precinct and District Maps

- Precincts for City of Port Townsend
- Precincts for East Jefferson County
- Precincts for all of Jefferson County
 - (showing west-end)
- Commissioner Districts for:
 - County Commissioner, Port of Port Townsend and PUD
- School Districts
- Fire Districts

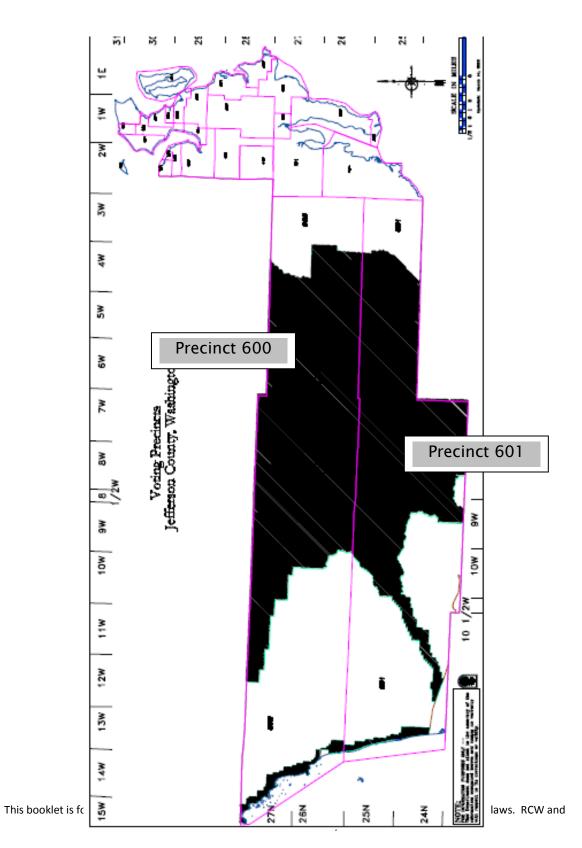
Precincts for City of Port Townsend



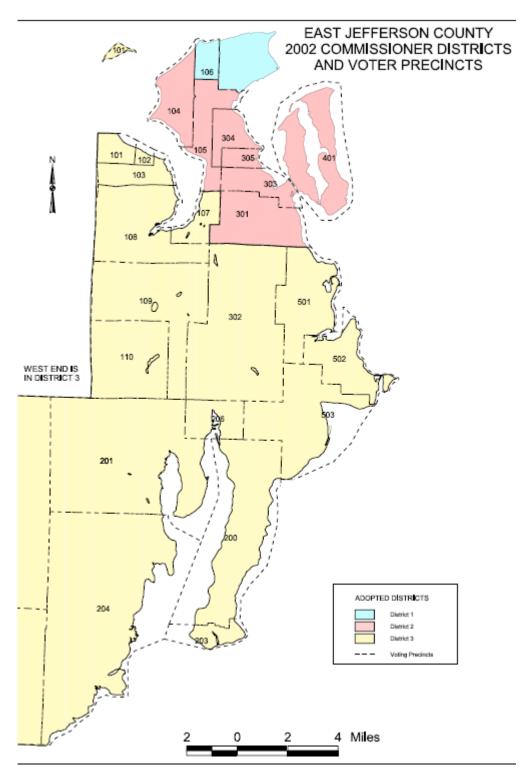
Precincts for East Jefferson County



Precincts for all of Jefferson County (West-End precincts)



Commissioner Districts
For
County Commissioner, Port of Port Townsend, and PUD

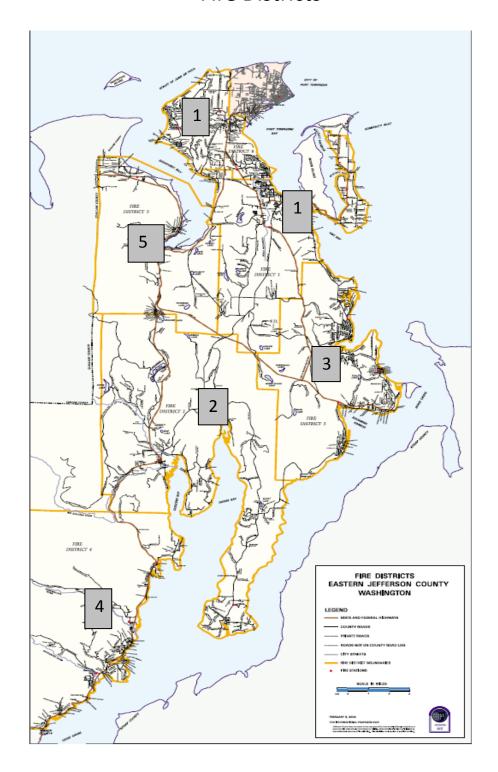


This booklet is for informational purposes only and does not take the place of local, state or federal laws. RCW and WAC notations are offered as a reference only for additional research.

School Districts SCHOOL DISTRICT 323 (GARDINER) SCHOOL DISTRICT 46 (BRINNON) SCHOOL DISTRICTS EASTERN JEFFERSON COUNTY WASHINGTON LEGEND

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Fire Districts



Resources Used & Additional Services

Jefferson County Elections Fax: 360.385.9228

Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Election Day Office Hours: 7:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Jefferson County Internet Home Page http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us

Jefferson County Auditor's Internet Home Page http://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/auditor

Office of the Secretary of State Internet Home Page

http://www.secstate.wa.gov Voter Hotline: 1.800.448.4881

Hearing Impaired Voter Information: 1.800.422.8683

United States Postal Service Internet Home Page http://www.usps.com

Public Disclosure Commission Internet Home Page http://www.pdc.wa.gov

U S Census Bureau: Voting Internet Home Page http://www.census.gov

Access Washington Internet home page
Washington State Government Information & Services
http://www.access.wa.gov

Federal Voting Assistance Program Internet Home Page http://www.fvap.ncr.gov

Washington State Republican Party Internet Home Page http://www.wsrp.org

Washington State Democrat Party Internet Home Page http://www.wa-democrats.org

> League of Women Voters http://www.lwv.org

Acknowledgement

These drawings of the Jefferson County Courthouse were done by 8 and 9 year old students in Bill Niekamp's 3rd Grade Class at Mountain View Elementary School. As part of their "Community" unit, they are sketching various notable buildings in Port Townsend. The students spent approximately one (1) hour on site to begin their drawings. They were on display at the County Courthouse during the month of April in an effort to share their artwork with the community.

With permission from Mr. Niekamp the employees from the Auditor, Assessor and Treasurer judged the drawings and the drawing with the most points was selected as the front cover of our 2009 Election Information Booklet. We also received permission from Kayla's parents to use her drawing for our front cover page.

We thank Mr. Niekamp, Kayla Taylor and all the students for sharing their outstanding artwork of the Jefferson County Courthouse with the citizens of Jefferson County.

